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## News Analysis

## U.S. Supply Capability Critical to Israel

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Military studies in the United States, Israel and Western Europe emphasize that the pace and scale of American munitions support during combat could be vital to Israel's ability to fight a successful war against Egypt and Syria.

Israel's arms industry is likely to be hit by surface-to-surface missiles in any new war, these sources said. The amount of ammunition, spare parts and arms replacements that the U.S. Air Force could fly to Israel would thus become an important, even decisive element in the outcome.

The 1973 war consumed ammunition and arms at a rate that surprised Israeli and American logistical specialists. New weapons systems received or on order from the United States would have equally prodigious appetites.

Israeli sources estimate that the U.S. Air Force flew about 1,000 tons of supplies—700 tons to 800

tons of it ammunition—into Israel each day at the height of the 1973 air lift.

This tonnage fell well short of the 8,000 tons required daily for the Israeli Army and Air Force. The demand for American supplies is expected to increase rapidly in the event of a new war in the Middle East.

Israelis estimate their arms industry will be able to supply 50 per cent of the required munitions. Western observers consider this estimate too high because it does not account for new factors in the military situation.

The Syrians and Egyptians now deploy surface-to-surface missiles. Unless the Israeli Air Force is 100-per-cent successful in attacking the missiles in pre-emptive strikes, Israeli arms plants cannot hope to escape as they did in 1973.

Israel's defense industry has not yet scaled up for the manufacture of ammunition for many of the sophisticated new weapons received from the United States in the last year,

such as the TOW anti-tank missile. New missiles and spare parts to replace those used in combat will have to be flown from the United States until the Israelis can make them in quantity.

**More Sophisticated Arms**  
The United States has agreed to provide Israel with a series of even more sophisticated weapons, including the Lance surface-to-surface missile, Mini-REFV (remotely piloted vehicles) to decoy hostile surface-to-air missiles, and the F-15 fighter.

If these weapons are delivered before a new war begins, the onus of supplying ammunition and spare parts will be on the United States.

Even if a new war were fought on the 1973 scale, which most experts consider unlikely, the firing of ammunition will lead to new Israeli demands for resupply. The American standard is that a division in combat uses 350 tons of ammunition a day. The actual Israeli rate of use last year was more than twice that.

The most rapid means of supply is by Air Force C-5A and C-141 heavy transports from the United States. This means is most efficient when the Portuguese airfields in the Azores are available to the Air Force. There is now some doubt about U.S. and Israeli military planners whether a left-of-center Portuguese government would make the bases available to the United States, which, although a member, like Portugal, of NATO, would be engaged in a non-NATO operation.

**Importance of Refueling**  
The importance of the Azores base to Israel's supply is emphasized by the C-5A performance in 1973. Refueling in the Azores, one of the giant transports could carry 149,000 pounds of supplies to Israel. On a nonstop, unrefueled flight the freight weight was 67,000 pounds.

The resupply of the Arab armies and air forces by the Soviet Union is much simpler because the air distance is much shorter. Moreover, heavy equipment can be shipped to Alexandria in Egypt and Latakia and Beirut in Syria from Sevastopol, Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

Western experts consider that the advantage in resupply lies with the Arab states and the Soviet Union because of the uncertainty over the Azores bases and shortages of American arms urgently sought by the Israelis. The United States has sent 450-M-60A main battle tanks to Israel since 1973. The Israelis want 600 more. They are not available unless they are taken from Army units in training.

the Russians. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., voicing the views of some conservative members, said after the White House briefing Tuesday that the Russians "don't live up to their agreements."

Many critics are concerned that permitting 1,300 long-range missiles to have multiple warheads would ultimately give Moscow an advantage. Although the Russians are behind the United States in such multiple-warhead technology, the greater size of Soviet rockets would permit more such warheads to be put on each than the present U.S. missiles can carry.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that the agreement, far from slowing the arms race, would force the United States to replace the present land-based Minuteman missiles with larger ones to offset the Soviet advance in larger rockets.

Many details remain to be worked out in U.S.-Soviet negotiations, but the administration hopes that a final agreement can be signed during Mr. Brezhnev's scheduled visit to Washington in June.

On the economy, there have been reports that Mr. Ford has shifted from his view that inflation is the chief danger to the nation to the position that a recession is equally threatening. Some members of the administration reportedly are talking about a need to stimulate the economy.

## Ford, in Meeting Press, Plans To Stress SALT, Economy

(Continued from Page 1)  
statement or even say whether he would announce any major new decisions.

Mr. Ford has been under criticism, however, by members of Congress and others for traveling abroad at a time when they said he should assert leadership in coping with the ailing economy.

The President met this morning with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the National Security Council, which includes military and intelligence chiefs, presumably to hear Mr. Kissinger's report on his four-day visit to China. This trip followed the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Siberia. The council probably also reviewed the implications of the bilateral arms agreement.

## Senate Role

The Senate will have to ratify the arms accord. Although Mr. Ford's report on the agreement to a group of congressional leaders last week was said by some to have been favorably received, there has been growing criticism among "hawks" and others in Congress. Thus, winning the necessary two-thirds Senate approval may be hard to do.

Some of the arms-agreement critics are longtime supporters of weapons curbs who believe that the new accord would not mean reduced spending on arms. Others are wary of any such pacts with



**FRENCH MAIL MOVING**—Postal employees in Paris back on the job early yesterday, starting a general back-to-work movement after a six-week strike. Postal officials say priority is being given newly posted first class mail, but they have warned that it will take to the end of January to get back to normal because of the huge backlog and the heavy upcoming Christmas mailing rush.

## Schmidt Gears His U.S. Trip To Talk of Economic Issues

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 2 (NYT).—In the view of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, "there are, if I see correctly, no bilateral problems between Germany and the United States that would justify a cabinet minister going to Washington, let alone the chancellor, but for me the reason for going is to talk about economic problems with President Ford."

The West German leader made that remark in a recent interview about his Washington and New York trip, scheduled for Wednesday through Saturday. His comment was characteristic; he left no doubt about who is in charge of the West German government. Mr. Schmidt is respected by opponents and supporters alike, but not well loved, and many in his Social Democratic party say they are afraid that his insistence on running the whole government by himself could contribute to his undoing in the general elections of 1976.

The country he runs has the lowest rate of inflation—about 1 per cent—of any industrialized nation, currency reserves of \$95 billion and a record trade surplus of \$14.8 billion in the first nine months of 1974.

But he is worried about mounting unemployment—now at 3 per cent—and a possible worldwide depression. He believes that President Ford's economic policies are indecisive but that they have at least been helpful in not badly deflating the U.S. economy, a step that would shake West Germany's export business.

Mr. Schmidt is now about to put his country back on an expansionary economic course, with a federal budget deficit of nearly \$10 billion, a general tax cut that goes into effect Jan. 1 and an investment program of several billion dollars that probably will be announced near the end of this month.

Despite his strong image, Mr. Schmidt's domestic situation is a difficult one. In May, West Germany's largest and most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia, will elect a new legislature, and Mr. Schmidt is afraid that his Social Democratic party and its coalition partners in Bonn on Oct. 27, a day of losses for the party in state elections in Hesse and Bavaria, the mood was one of resentment and suppressed anger. "We'll stick with Schmidt until 1976 because we have to," a young aide said. "After that, he's going to get a kick in the middle."

Of his disarrayed opposition, the Christian Democrats, Mr. Schmidt says: "They're afraid of naming a candidate now, because he'd use himself up before 1976 in debating with me."

But at an "election party" of Social Democratic staffers and supporters in Bonn on Oct. 27, a day of losses for the party in state elections in Hesse and Bavaria, the mood was one of resentment and suppressed anger. "We'll stick with Schmidt until 1976 because we have to," a young aide said. "After that, he's going to get a kick in the middle."

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## Oil, Meat Curbs Indicated

## Moro Unveils Austerity Plan To Combat Inflation in Italy

ROME, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro told Italians today that they must cut their petroleum and meat consumption, moderate pay demands and do away with privileges and waste if the country is to overcome inflation and unemployment.

The Christian Democratic leader announced an austerity program in speeches asking the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for confidence votes in his nine-day-old government. Politicians said a government victory in both votes, expected later this week, was a foregone conclusion.

"The prime goal of our economic policy remains that of curbing the rise of prices," Mr. Moro said. He said prices, which went up 24.3 per cent in a year, could be expected to keep rising in the next few months at a rate second in Europe only to that of Britain.

In an effort to keep domestic prices and Italy's trade deficit from getting out of hand, Mr. Moro said his government would:

- Aim at keeping next year's crude oil imports 10 per cent lower than in 1973. This will be achieved by rationing heating oil, reducing waste, rationalizing the use of oil in industry, improving public transportation and sternly enforcing existing speed limits for private cars.

- Discourage consumption of other costly imported goods by means of taxes, propaganda and by "limiting the sales of some products on given days." Politicians said this was a reference to suggestions for one beefless day a week to ease the heavy meat trade deficit.

- Crack down on illegal capital exports, which have imposed a severe drain on the Italian economy. Particular sternness will be used against bank officials involved in illegal money transfers and customs officials who make sure that travelers leaving the country do not take with them more than the 20,000 lire (\$30) in

bank notes they are allowed.

- Discuss the nation's economic picture with unions, doing everything possible to avert unemployment and port the hardest hit social groups.

But "the government cannot der any circumstances tolerance between different categories of workers and a disastrous position in demanding high wages, led by the already paid groups."

## Kuwait Buy In Benz Deal

(Continued from Page 1)  
said that he had no objection to the sale but that "What is intolerable is the rent state of affairs that puts the government company's management at general public should learn today—days after the even buyer's identity."

**Disclosure Law**  
In the face of this crisis, Mr. Friderichs and other eminent officials have to public opinion that "We cannot allow a 'take-over' German industry by Middle East interests."

In regard to the Daimler-Benz sale, the Economics Minister said that Mr. Friderichs considered it a matter in which the government would not interfere. But, spokesman added, the government will speed up work a planned revision requiring advance disclosure to the public of investments in West Germany by foreign interests.

At present, there is no regulation requiring the buyer of a transaction like Daimler-Benz deal to obtain full permission or even to report the sale.

If a buyer acquires control interest in a company, he must report this fact to the authorities. However, that was not the case in the Daimler-Benz sale at the stock sold by Quandt. Kuwait did not exceed 14 per cent of the outstanding shares. These shares have a face value of approximately 1.2 billion marks (\$500 million). However, its purchase value on the market is five to seven times its face value.

## EEC Summit Path Cleared

(Continued from Page 1)

ly agreed that a "covering note" would be attached to the main text.

On the basis of today's discussions, neither ministers nor officials feel that the Paris summit session will be a spectacular success. However, they are equally sure it is not now destined to repeat the failure of the previous EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen last year when virtually nothing of substance was agreed.

The last 12 months have been a sour time for the community. Officials say that even if some modest, concrete results emerge at Paris next week the occasion can be regarded as an achievement.

It is clear that the intensive bilateral discussions between heads of government during the last week paved the way for today's accord, and there are hopes here that the same cooperative spirit will be maintained at the summit meeting itself.

## Arab Oil Nations Vote to Increase UNESCO Fund

BEIRUT, Dec. 2 (AP).—Oil-producing Arab nations have agreed to replace the United States as the main financial backer of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported today.

The move is designed to counter a campaign in the U.S. Senate for a suspension of American financial support to UNESCO in retaliation for anti-Israel decisions made by UNESCO's general conference in Paris, the paper said.

Oil ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries voted unanimously at a meeting in the Persian Gulf yesterday to contribute \$15 million to UNESCO and to make up for any U.S. financial aid cutbacks, Al Anwar added.

The United States pays 24.1 per cent of UNESCO's budget assessments. The budget was \$115.9 million the last two years and is planned at \$164.8 million for the next two years.

## Japan Party Sets Vote on Premier

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party will "take final action Wednesday to name Takeo Miki as premier."

Mr. Miki, a 67-year-old former deputy premier who has been in politics for 37 years, was picked over three other potential contenders yesterday to succeed Kakuei Tanaka, 56, who announced his resignation because of questions about his financial affairs.

Party sources said the caucus of the party's 405 members in the two houses of the Diet (parliament) was postponed from Wednesday so they could make preparations for the nomination.

## Spain Unveils Reform Plan

(Continued from Page 1)  
democracy is to be established, and their principles and ideals clash head-on with the provisions of the statute.

**Council Must Approve**  
The text was termed a "draft" because it must be submitted for final consideration to the National Council, which will meet in a few weeks. Since it already reflects the thinking of most of the council, it is expected to go into effect without substantial change.

Well before the text became known, government spokesmen apparently anticipated adverse reactions, were appealing for a understanding of the Francoist good intentions. "It is an open door," one said. "At the only a nose can get through it in time the rest of the body will pass. The important thing is to make a start."

The same kind of appeal was made by the Premier in which he said his first direct address to his people since he took office in January. He asked the who did not think the measure was enough to remember "Franco's legacy of peace" and asserted that the measure could break with or sweep away the past.

To those who thought the measure went too far, he asserted that "we cannot ignore the existence of an enormously constructive desire for participation of the part of several generations of Spaniards."

## Spaniards Strike In Basque Region

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Thousands of workers went on strike in the Basque region of northern Spain today to demand amnesty for Spanish political prisoners.

The strike, by about 10,000 workers, was in response to a call for a general work stoppage by a banned Basque separatist organization, ETA, informed sources said.

Labor officials called the strike a failure.

Four bombs were hurled in towns in this region last night and three exploded, but no one was injured. At least four persons were arrested after a demonstration here by about 1,000 persons last night.

**Bangladesh Boat Victims**  
DACCRA, Dec. 2 (AP).—Eighty-two bodies have been recovered since a motor launch capsized a week ago on Kapata Lake in Chittagong District, Bangladesh, officials said today. The launch, believed to have been overcrowded, was brought to the surface yesterday.

## Air-India flights from Europe

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| Australia                | Perth<br>Sydney   | dep. 1225 Tue   |
| USA                      | New York  | dep. 1055 Mon, Thu 1045 Tue, Wed, Sun   |
| From Frankfurt to:       |   |   |
| Middle East              | Beirut<br>Cairo<br>Kuwait   | dep. 1305 Wed 1255 Sun<br>dep. 1810 Thu<br>dep. 1455 Mon, Fri, Sat  |
| India and<br>Bangla Desh | Bombay<br>Delhi<br>Madras<br>Calcutta<br>Dacca                      | dep. 1305 Wed 1810 Thu 1455 Mon, Fri, Sat<br>dep. 1255 Sun<br>dep. 1810 Thu 1455 Fri, Sat 1255 Mon, Sun<br>dep. 1305 Wed<br>dep. 1455 Fri |
| Far East                 | Bangkok<br>Hong Kong<br>Kuala Lumpur<br>Singapore<br>Dacca<br>Tokyo | dep. 1305 Wed 1455 Sat 1255 Sun<br>dep. 1305 Wed<br>dep. 1305 Wed 1255 Sun<br>dep. 1455 Sat   |
| Australia                | Perth<br>Sydney   | dep. 1235 Sun   |
| USA                      | New York  | dep. 0845 Mon, Thu 1015 Fri, Sat  |

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| From Geneva to:          |  |  |
| Middle East              | Beirut<br>Cairo  | dep. 1810 Sat<br>dep. 2000 Thu   |
| India and<br>Bangla Desh | Bombay<br>Delhi  | dep. 1810 Sat 2000 Thu   |
| From Rome to:            |  |  |
| Middle East              | Beirut   | dep. 1515 Tue, Thu 1500 Wed<br>1545 Sun  |
| India and<br>Bangla Desh | Bombay<br>Delhi<br>Madras<br>Calcutta<br>Dacca                                 | dep. 1515 Tue, Thu 1500 Wed<br>1545 Sun<br>dep. 1515 Tue, Thu 2030 Sat<br>dep. 1515 Tue, Thu 1500 Wed<br>dep. 1515 Tue, Thu 1500 Wed<br>dep. 1515 Tue      |
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## Prosecution Opposes Bid

Access in Watergate Trial  
Asked So Nixon Can Testify

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The prosecution's lawyer asked that the Watergate cover-up trial be recessed during the Christmas holidays in hopes that delay would make it possible to obtain testimony from former aide Richard Nixon.

Richard Nixon's lawyer, William French Smith, suggested to U.S. District Judge John Sirica that the jury be sent home Dec. 23 or 24 and return next month in time for Mr. Nixon to give a deposition at his estate in San Clemente, Calif.

Goldwater  
tells Ford to  
stay at Home

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called upon President Ford to leave Air Force One in the near future for the next eight months to concentrate on the problems at home.

In a harsh challenge to Mr. Ford, which he said would determine his support for the President in 1976, the senator also criticized the new U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms as meaningless and said he is "leaning" against signing the Nelson Rockefeller agreement as president.

Referring to Mr. Ford's recent trip to the Far East and this country's plans to visit China in 1975, Sen. Goldwater said that "Ford appears not to be putting enough time" on domestic problems.

"Nothing would make me happier than to see him put Air Force One in the hangar for at least eight months and stay home to begin recognizing the real problems we have here," he said.

No Answers Ahead

"I think he's aware of them, if you have to give some evidence if you're the leader, that you're going someplace and you're not going to get those answers in China or Russia."

He said that he intends to support Mr. Ford for the presidency in 1976 only "if he does a good job (and) if he demonstrates his leadership qualities."

Speaking on the NBC Today television show, Sen. Goldwater said that the arms agreement with the Soviet Union is "just another play by the Russians to try to fool some of our defense-happy people."

Asked about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's claim that the agreement had "capped the arms race," Sen. Goldwater replied: "I don't believe that for one second I really don't think he does."

Shah Said to Improve Offer  
To Reopen C-5A Production

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—A high-level Iranian-American talks held in Washington last week on a recently improved offer to the Shah of Iran to pay for opening Lockheed Aircraft's C-5A production line and to buy 10 of the \$55-million military cargo planes, industry sources say.

Proposals by Iran to finance resumption of C-5A production as a prelude to purchasing one of the planes as well have been under discussion for more than six months. But it was only last fall, informants said, that the Shah dropped an original requirement that the United States supply itself to buy additional C-5As and thereby assure at least partial repayment to Iran of the cost of getting the production going again.

Understandably, the latest no-longer-attached proposal from Iran is much more attractive to those officials here than the earlier proposals.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed this weekend that Lockheed

giving even limited trial testimony by deposition until Jan. 6.

Even then, the doctors said, the questioning should be limited to two one-hour sessions during each day of testimony.

Judge Sirica indicated that he was considering sending the jury home during the holidays.

The judge said that, if all defense lawyers agree to the proposal, they should waive any complaints about damage to their defendants' rights in writing.

Judge Sirica said that he could also simply keep the jury sequestered in a downtown Washington hotel until Mr. Nixon has recovered sufficiently to answer questions.

Making his proposal to Judge Sirica in court, Mr. Frates said that concluding the trial without Mr. Nixon's testimony "would leave a really big hole in this case."

Months ago, before Mr. Nixon became seriously ill, Mr. Frates subpoenaed the former president, saying that his testimony was indispensable to Sirica's defense.

Mr. Frates said that, apart from the issue of whether Mr. Nixon can testify, his calculations show that the trial will run at least until Christmas.

Judge Sirica, who has said repeatedly that he hoped for a verdict before the holidays, said today that he is "considering asking the jurors their opinion of holding court on Saturdays."

Prosecution's Opposition

Assistant Special Prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste indicated that the prosecution's office would request any suspension of the trial during the holidays. He disputed Mr. Frates' estimate that Mr. Nixon's testimony would take only a few days.

John Wilson, the lawyer of former Nixon aide H. R. Haldean, said that if the prosecution opposes Mr. Frates' plan for getting Mr. Nixon's testimony, then the "issue" is academic.

Without the agreement of the prosecutors, Mr. Wilson said, the trial must end without hearing from the former president.

Judge Sirica called for formal responses by Wednesday morning to Mr. Frates' motion for leave to delay the trial to take his deposition from Mr. Nixon.

Today, Mr. Haldean underwent cross-examination on his testimony that he never attempted to short-circuit the initial FBI investigation into the Watergate burglary.

During a full day of testimony Friday, Mr. Haldean directly contradicted a number of previous witnesses, most frequently former White House counsel John Dean.

Meanwhile, Dean filed a motion with Judge Sirica asking for a reduction in the one-to-four-year sentence he began serving on Sept. 3.

Dean pleaded guilty to a single charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors.

Representatives had turned down a tentative Arab proposal last spring to purchase at least one of the common stock of the financially troubled aerospace giant for \$100 million.

A spokesman for Lockheed quoted its chairman, Daniel Baughman, as saying that the company had before it at the time a number of investment proposals. Consequently, he added, the Arab plan was neither taken to Lockheed's board nor discussed with U.S. officials.

Among the potential investors already in the picture were the General Dynamics Corp. and Textron Inc., a conglomerate with headquarters in Providence, R.I.

The search for new equity has produced an agreement in principle where the financial rescue would be accomplished primarily by a \$100-million infusion of Textron funds. The deal, which still needs the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the stockholders as well as the resolution of some relatively minor conditions, was engineered by the New York investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co.

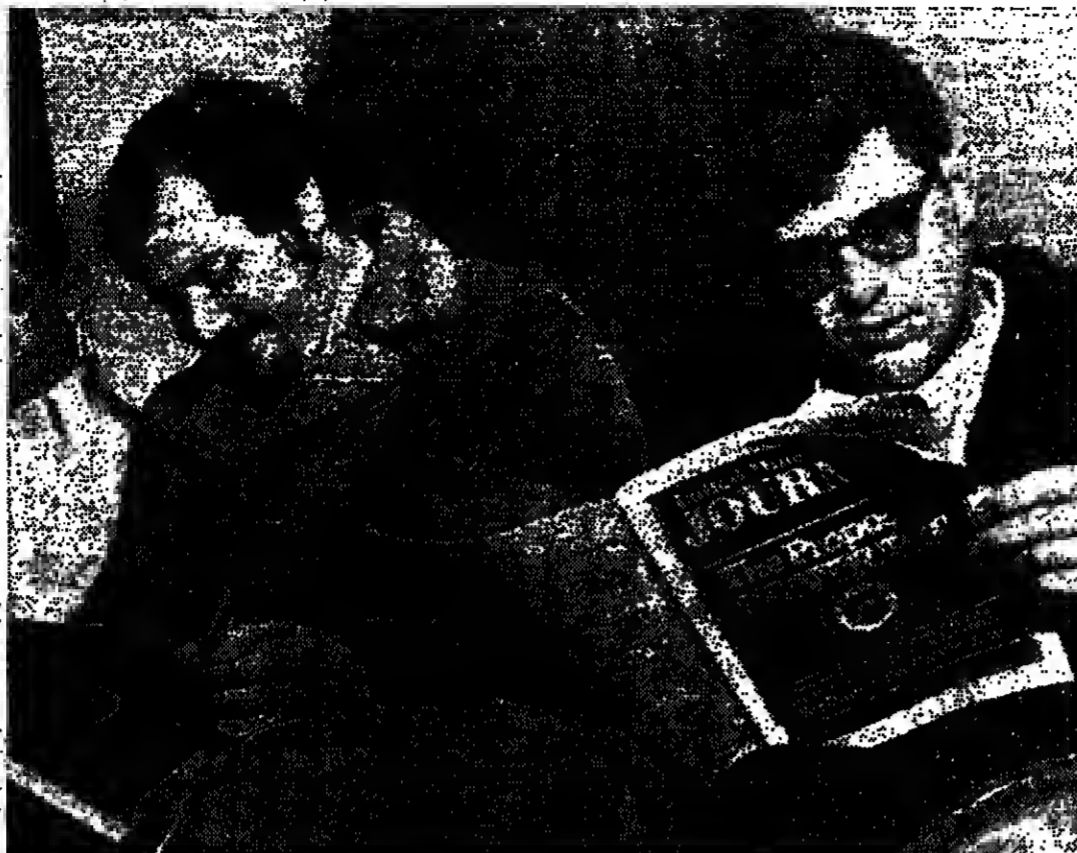
The proposal to invest Arab oil profits in Lockheed was put together by a Lebanese investment banker, Roger Tamraz, head of the First Arabian Corp. in Beirut and formerly associated with Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc. in New York.

The Iranian proposal to pay for the resumption of the C-5A, the world's largest aircraft, would involve an outlay by the Shah of about \$175 million.

The main cause of delay in the plan appeared to be a study by the Ford administration of the broad strategic implications of furnishing C-5As to the Middle East.

The resumption of production would logically increase the interest of the Pentagon in buying additional C-5As. But a Pentagon request for additional C-5As would risk provoking a new uproar in Congress. Enge overruns in the cost of the mammoth plane caused a congressional furor at the turn of the decade and had a lot to do with the decision to cut purchase plans from 121 planes to just over 80.

The C-5A production line in Marietta, Ga., was put in mothballs about two years ago.



U.S. COAL STRIKE—Three striking miners at United Mine Workers office in Ebensburg, Pa., reviewing the contract proposition now being voted on by rank-and-file members.

## Found in Bureau of Mines' Files

Houdini Letter Tells Miners  
How to Survive on Little Air

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mine-safety officials have unearthed a half-century-old letter from escape artist Harry Houdini that they say still may provide useful help for trapped coal miners.

Houdini's letter to a Bureau of Mines consultant was typed hours after he survived for 81 minutes in a sealed iron coffin submerged in a swimming pool.

The letter was found in a recent housecleaning at the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

Officials said the letter apparently never has been publicized and its existence in their files was a surprise.

Houdini's basic conclusion was that fear rather than lack of air caused the death of many miners and others trapped in air-tight compartments.

His advice was to remain calm and control breathing to stretch out a limited air supply. That advice remains valid today, mine-safety scientists said.

"I know you are doing a worthwhile work, and as my body and brain are trained on this particular line, I am at your service," the famous magician wrote to Dr. W. J. McConnell, a Bureau of Mines medical consultant on mine safety.

4 Months Before Death

The three-page, single-spaced letter bearing Houdini's signature was written Aug. 5, 1928, less than four months before his death.

Houdini described in great detail his efforts to survive 91 minutes in the coffin on what scientists of the day said was only a five-minute supply of air.

Houdini stressed that he managed the feat by remaining still and carefully controlling his breathing, rather than through tricks or so-called supernatural powers.

Houdini complained of tremendous heat in the coffin, of a "metallic taste in my stomach and mouth," expressed irritation at assistants who shook the coffin, and noted, "After one hour and 28 minutes, I commenced to see yellow lights and carefully watched myself not to go to sleep."

He mentioned fears that the coffin would leak and he would be drowned before being able to escape and that he was about to chuck the whole thing after an hour and 15 minutes, "but, watching my lungs rise and fall, thought I could stand the strain for another 15 minutes."

Also discovered was an accompanying letter from Dr. McConnell, who had been invited by Houdini to make medical observations at the pool side.

Dr. McConnell, in his letter to a colleague at the Bureau of Mines, said, "The experiment was able to live under the given conditions." Although complaining that Houdini had sought to turn the experiment into a publicity stunt, Dr. McConnell noted, "I still believe the results are of some value to us."

Ann Clark, a researcher for the Bureau of Mines, said today that

Early UMW Vote  
Favors Contract

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—First returns in the vote by members of the United Mine Workers union on a new contract, favored approval.

Three union locals in Pennsylvania accepted the pact yesterday by 422 to 313. Voting by some locals was to continue today and tomorrow, and complete results were not expected until tomorrow night or Wednesday.

Rep. Anderson defeated Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, a conservative who steadfastly supported former President Richard Nixon during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings which preceded Mr. Nixon's resignation. The vote for Rep. Anderson as chairman of the House Republican Conference was 85 to 52.

Rep. Anderson, who was often at odds with the Nixon White House, was elected to the same post at the beginning of the present Congress by only eight votes.

The Democratic Caucus and Republican Conference met separately in their unprecedented program to organize in advance the new Congress that officially comes into office in January.

Influence on Legislation

The decisions made today may strongly influence legislation next year.

Democrats, their ranks increased by at least 43 to a total of 291, and Republicans, numbering 143, met separately. One house seat will be filled later in a special election.

A major issue before the Democrats, whose top-heavy majority gives them control of House rules, is the composition of the Ways and Means Committee.

Liberals are pushing for a change in numbers and party ratio that will reverse the committee's present conservative leaning. The panel is responsible for tax revision and national health insurance.

Light Quakes in Italy

FRATO, Italy, Dec. 2 (UPI)—A series of light earthquakes shook parts of central Italy early today, the seismological observatory here reported. No injuries or serious damage were reported.

Escalating Shipments

Sen. Kennedy said that the United States has been "escalating military shipments to Turkey" in the July-September quarter, despite the prohibition.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said today that

Pioneer to Pass  
Jupiter Today on  
Way to Saturn

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Pioneer-11 spacecraft, pulled ever faster by Jupiter's gravity, headed today toward an encounter with the giant planet that was expected to reveal secrets about the origins of our planetary system.

Pioneer's speed accelerated to a top of 127,500 miles an hour as it raced toward a fly-by at 0024 GMT tomorrow before using Jupiter's gravity to fling itself farther into space toward an eventual rendezvous with Saturn.

The spacecraft has traveled half a billion miles from earth, a million of them in the 24 hours before reaching its closest point to Jupiter, 26,000 miles above the cloud tops.

Pioneer closed in on Jupiter's South Pole, then was to twist itself upward across the surface of the rotating planet and away from it above the North Pole.

For 43 of the most critical minutes, Pioneer will fly in the shadow of Jupiter and out of radio communication with earth.

Pioneer-11 was launched April 5, 1972. Midway in its journey the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided, on the basis of Pioneer-10 results, to alter its trajectory so that Jupiter's orbital motion will hurl it across the solar system to reach Saturn in 1979.

Jetliner Crashes;  
3 Crewmen Die

STONY POINT, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—All three crewmembers died when a Northwest Airlines Boeing 727 crashed last night in a storm while on the way to pick up the Baltimore Colts football team. No passengers were aboard.

The plane was bound for Buffalo, N.Y., from Kennedy Airport in New York City. The pilot radioed the Westchester County airport in White Plains that he was "going into a spin," and the plane disappeared from radar screens at several airports in the metropolitan New York area. It crashed 20 miles northwest of New York City.

Meanwhile, in Upperville, Va., search parties today found the flight recorders of a Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 which crashed near there yesterday, killing all 59 persons aboard.

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## Liberal, Moderate Named

## House Democrats, GOP Elect Officials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—House Democrats elected liberal Rep. Phillip Burton of California and House Republicans elected moderate Rep. John Anderson of Illinois today to head their respective party caucuses when the new Congress convenes in January.

Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona was unanimously re-elected minority leader.

Rep. Robert Michel of Illinois was elected Republican Whip, the No. 2 post in that party's leadership. He received 75 votes to 38 for Rep. Jerry Pettis of California and 23 for Rep. John Erlenborn of Illinois.

The whip's post was left open by the retirement of Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois.

Democrats re-elected Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma as Speaker of the House, without opposition. The Speaker's election must be confirmed by the full House, but this is a formality.

A Moderate Liberal

Rep. Burton won by 163 to 111 over R. F. Eisk of California, a middle-of-the-road Democrat who emphasized party unity in his campaign for chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. Rep. Burton is a leader of the moderate-liberal Democratic Study Group.

Rep. Anderson defeated Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, a conservative who steadfastly supported former President Richard Nixon during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings which preceded Mr. Nixon's resignation. The vote for Rep. Anderson as chairman of the House Republican Conference was 85 to 52.

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Light Quakes in Italy

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The party meetings are expected to continue for several days, although the House itself will resume sessions tomorrow.

In the Senate, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to appear before the Finance Committee tomorrow to explain a compromise the administration hopes to reach in return for liberalized emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities. If the committee approves the compromise, Senate debate on the bill could begin Thursday.

Both chambers are expected to vote tomorrow on President Ford's veto of a bill increasing

veterans' education benefits by 22.7 per cent. The veto is expected to be overridden, making it the fifth such defeat for President Ford since he assumed the presidency.

The House Judiciary Committee expects to complete its hearings on the vice-presidential nomination of Nelson Rockefeller by the end of the week and to vote on Dec. 10.

The House vote is expected during the week of Dec. 16. The Senate is likely to vote a week earlier. The Senate Rules Committee, which unanimously recommended confirmation of Mr. Rockefeller, will report this week.

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## In Greek Referendum Sunday

## Constantine Seen Failing to Regain Throne

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (WP).—In the last days of his campaign to regain the Greek throne, exiled King Constantine is trying to convince Greeks that he would be a "democratic monarch" if he were allowed to resume his reign.

But even his most ardent supporters concede that King Constantine is waging an uphill battle and that his chances of winning a majority in Sunday's referendum are as unpromising as ever.

This is an unusual royal campaign since it is being conducted outside normal politics. Premier Constantine Caramanlis, whose Conservative New Democracy party won an overwhelming victory in the parliamentary elections two weeks ago, has refused to take a stand on whether the king should return to the throne.

The three major opposition parties, all of which opposed restoration of the monarchy during the campaign, have since agreed with Mr. Caramanlis that the issue should be settled by the people alone.

## TV Speeches Canceled

George Mavros, an opposition leader, canceled a television address in which he had planned to urge a vote against the king. So did Andreas Papandreu, leader

of the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement, and officials of the Communist party.

As a result, the king, who is living in London, is monopolizing TV through his "nonpolitical" campaigns, including retired generals and persons close to the court. A group of "nonpolitical" civic leaders and educators is running a campaign against the monarchy.

The 34-year-old king has been given a fair chance to state his case to the people and he has been talking about his devotion to "democratic principles" and his continuous struggle for the "political liberation" of Greece.

The king's professed willingness to accept limitations on his authority was also calculated to improve his chances. But the monarchy, according to diplomatic observers, is too compromised an institution and King Constantine's youthful errors are still remembered.



Despina Papadopoulos

## Wife of Papadopoulos Is Accused of Fraud

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Despina Papadopoulos, wife of the former junta strong man, George Papadopoulos, was ordered held yesterday pending trial on charges of fraud against the state.

The 43-year-old former state intelligence service employee was accused of drawing her salary after she became Greece's first lady until November, 1973, when her husband was deposed.

The king was initially willing to cooperate with a group of colonels who seized power in a military coup in 1967. He attempted to stage a counter-coup in December of that year but was unsuccessful and had to flee the country.

Critics also are attacking the king for accepting an allowance from the military regime. They charge that he began to oppose the dictatorship only after a republic was proclaimed in July, 1973.

The abolition of the monarchy was approved by 74 per cent of the voters in a referendum organized by the military regime. That voting was widely regarded as fraudulent. The new referendum was called by Mr. Caramanlis, who was asked to form a civilian government after the collapse of the military dictatorship five months ago.

## Mother's Role

The most severe charge against the king is that his meddling in politics before the 1967 coup and the role played by his mother, Queen Frederika, helped create the atmosphere in which a group of junior officers could stage a coup.

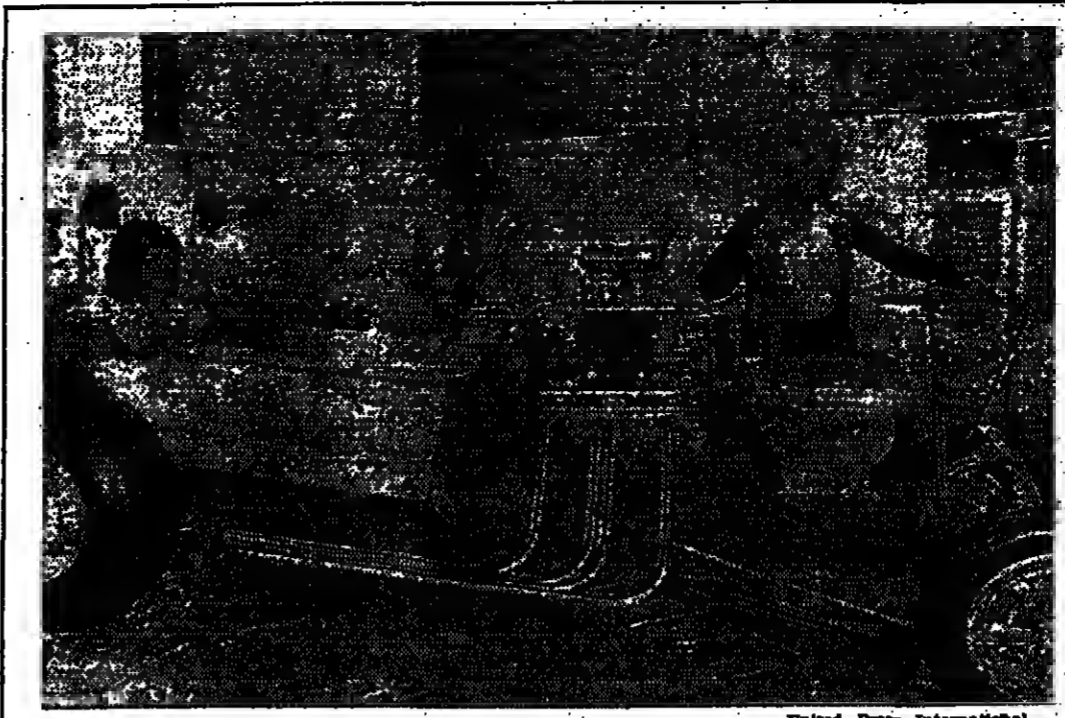
In a TV speech, the king acknowledged last week that "mistakes were made which weakened our democratic way of life," but he pledged that if permitted to return he would be subject to "the will of the sovereign people."

The king's campaign is believed to have made some impact on the voters. Political experts in Athens, who only two weeks ago were saying that King Constantine could not get more than 15 per cent of the vote, have now raised their estimates. But no one is suggesting that the king could get more than 50 per cent of the total vote.

And the prevailing apathy among the voters seems to suggest that the Sunday referendum is dealing with a topic of marginal importance.

## Paris Drive on Dogs

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Police here are cracking down on dog owners who allow their pets to foul the sidewalk. On-the-spot fines, ranging from 20 to 40 francs, were imposed on 1,300 Parisians for such offenses during the first nine months of this year, police said.



NEW CAR WASH—It's either a car with home comforts or a mobile bathroom with wheel-to-wheel carpeting, but in any event it is the current crowd pleaser at the Essen Auto Show. Assembled by a German-Canadian mechanic, it features twin bathtubs and toilet that doubles as driver's seat. Driver may need to be a plumber.

## But Regime Still Insists on March Ballot

## Doubt Grows on Free Elections in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The military-dominated government continues to insist that it will carry out a pledge it made when the dictatorship was overthrown—that Portugal's first free elections in more than 50 years will be held in March.

But the Portuguese, watching the government as it tries to cope with three major problems—democratization, decolonization and economic development—are not at all certain that the March deadline can be met.

In the Armed Forces Movement, which carried out the coup d'état against Premier Marcello Caetano, there is some division over the election issue. A minority is reported to favor postponement on the grounds that the country is not ready for it. And the Communist party, a powerful force, is said to want a delay for fear that its organizational strength will not be matched by a strong showing at the polls.

The result is uneasiness about the course of Portuguese democracy. The uneasiness is fed by rumors of rightist plots that, real or not, cause some Portuguese to

wonder whether an excuse is being sought to put aside the elaborate plans for a free electoral process.

## No Commitment

This feeling has encouraged the United States to hold off on any commitment of economic aid. Because of the absence of any U.S. offers of aid and because of frequent reports of Central Intelligence Agency activity, there has been worry that Portugal might get the same treatment as Cuba or Chile.

A recent article in the newspaper Diário de Lisboa discussed the CIA involvement in Chile. It said: "For us Portuguese the question that this disquieting information raises is whether our country is also on the list of those countries to be 'destabilized.'"

The conflict between conservative and leftist that led in September to the resignation of President Antonio de Spínola, and a clear leftist victory has led some Portuguese to wonder whether the country might become unstable without outside influence.

The Communists, clearly the most strongly organized group in the country, are causing worry. They are accused by both the centrists and the Socialists of trying to confuse the voters by, in effect, presenting two parties, one officially Communist, the other disguised behind the so-called Portuguese Democratic Movement.

After the Revolution

The movement is an outgrowth of the Democratic Electoral Committee which, under the deposed regime, grouped all opposition forces and was allowed to operate at election time. After the revolution, the committee changed its name and continued to include Communists, Socialists and Centrists.

It is the Communists who dominate the grouping, and when the movement recently decided to participate in the elections, the Socialists and popular democrats withdrew and denounced the decision as a Communist maneuver.

## Meinhof Is Taken To Special Prison At Stuttgart

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP).—Ulrike Meinhof was transferred by air to Stuttgart today on completion of her trial in West Berlin, the Justice Ministry disclosed.

The transfer to a maximum-security prison in Stuttgart took place early today without incident, a spokesman said. Miss Meinhof is in the same prison where Andreas Baader, the accused co-leader of the Red Army Faction terrorist gang, is being held.

They and other suspected gang members face trial in Stuttgart in the summer on charges of crimes committed during 1970 and 1972.

The Stuttgart venue stems in part from a bomb blast at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg that killed three soldiers. Heidelberg is in the West German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital.

Miss Meinhof, 40, was sentenced to eight years in prison Friday. She was convicted of charges stemming from the escape from custody of Baader in May, 1970.

## Iraqi Troops Reported To Infiltrate Kuwait

KUWAIT, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Iraqi troops have infiltrated more than two kilometers inside Kuwaiti territory and set up military installations, the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amm said yesterday.

The reported action may force Kuwait to suspend its financial and military aid to Egypt and Syria and divert it to face the Iraqi threat, the newspaper said.

Amid a spate of rumors of rightist plotting, the Communist party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement said they had indications that "reactionary" forces were preparing a new uprising. The charges unsettled center and center-right forces, which feared efforts to discredit them.

The political strains are occurring at a time of severe economic problems—inflation, unemployment, a payments deficit and a business slowdown. There also are decolonization problems in Mozambique and Angola. A transition government with black national participation has been formed in Mozambique but has been hampered by riots and near collapse of the economy. In Angola, the decolonization process is stalled, with liberation forces in discord and open fighting among blacks and between blacks and whites.

## Bikini Natives Coming Home Slowly After 28-Year Exile

By David Lamb

MAJURO, Micronesia, Dec. 2.—The Bikini Islanders, the first peacetime victims of the atomic age, are coming home. They are returning, amid some controversy, to their island.

Thus far, only 97 of the 166 residents of the Marshall Islands who claim land rights in Bikini have trickled home. Others wait further compensation from the United States. Some fear that radiation levels are not safe. A few have permanently abandoned their lovely atoll that was devastated by nuclear-bomb tests.

Bikini entered history in 1946 when the United States decided that the 43-acre atoll was a convenient and suitable location for testing atomic weapons. The 166 Bikinians living there were asked to leave and, after a history of obedient servitude to the Spanish, Germans, Japanese and Americans, they complied quietly.

That same year the atomic-bomb tests Able and Baker were held on Bikini, 500 miles north-west of Majuro. Eight years later, the United States exploded the first hydrogen bomb on another atoll, Eniwetok, 250 miles to the west. Tests continued through 1962.

Resettlement

The Bikinians, meanwhile, were resettled on Rongerik, an atoll whose 17 islands contain barely half a square mile of dry land. The soil contained insufficient food and water. In 1968, the Bikinians were moved to a temporary tent city on Kwajalein Island and in November to another island, Kili.

Unfortunately, Kili was a mistake, too. Lacking a lagoon or protected anchorage, it was isolated and often short of food. The United States gave a 50-foot schooner to make supply runs to other islands but it was destroyed in rough surf due to mis-handling by an inexperienced crew. A second schooner was destroyed in a typhoon several years later. The typhoon also flooded the island with salt water, destroying the vegetation.

It was not until 1966 that the displaced Bikinians received their first compensation from the United States—\$225,000—and not until 1968 that they received the word that they had awaited for 22 years: Bikini, said President Lyndon Johnson, was no longer needed for nuclear weapons test-

## Obituaries

## Sylvia Kekkonen, 74, Novelist And Wife of Finnish President

HELSINKI, Dec. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Sylvia Kekkonen, 74, wife of President Urho Kekkonen, died today in the Helsinki University hospital of a heart attack, the Finnish radio announced.

The radio then played solemn music and flags at official buildings were lowered to half staff.

A novelist in later years, she had married Mr. Kekkonen in 1936 and in 1938 gave birth to their twin sons, Matti and Tanell.

She became Finland's first lady in 1956 when her husband was elected president. Two years later, despite a busy official schedule, she finished her first novel, "Amalia." A portrait of a Finnish farmer's wife, it has been translated into seven languages.

For several years before the heart attack she had been suffering from rheumatism. She last appeared in public in September, during the official visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

Dr. Eummett Holt Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Dr. Eummett Holt Jr., 79, an internationally renowned pediatrician who expanded the pediatric department of the New York University School of Medicine into a major research center, died Saturday at his home in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He had retired in 1960 after 16 years as chief of the NYU department.

Many of Dr. Holt's research achievements involved technical matters reported only in professional journals, but he attained page-one newspaper coverage in 1963 when he reported startling results of a two-year study—that even delicate premature babies did just as well on cold milk out of the refrigerator as on bottles carefully warmed to body temperature.

For many years he contributed articles in layman's language to Good Housekeeping magazine. But he made his most significant contribution to child care in 1943 when he revised, enlarged and reissued "Holt's Care and Feeding of Children," a mother's handbook originally published at the turn of the century by his father, who was regarded as a pioneer

in the development of pediatrics in the United States.

Dr. Holt, a native New Yorker, graduated from Harvard in 1919, received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1920 and by 1925 had joined its pediatric staff, staying there for 22 years. He was widely known for efforts to improve nutrition at child care throughout the war, one of his major concerns being the care of Palestinian refugee children. As the founder of the American Association for East Rehabilitation, Inc., he made annual trips to the area.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, 66, political leader and one of India's most prominent women died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mrs. Kripalani worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian agitation that led to independence in 1947. She served as chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, the top elected office in the state.

She spent most of her career in the Congress party of Nehru and his daughter, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But when the party split in 1969, she joined an opposition wing opposed to Mr. Gandhi.

Mrs. Basil Rathbone

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Mrs. Ouida Berge Rathbone, 88, a writer for stage and screen as well as an actress and theatrical agent, died Friday in hospital here. She was the widow of the actor Basil Rathbone.

Leon A. Makielski

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2 (UPI).—Leon A. Makielski, 88, widely known portrait painter died Saturday at his home. He produced more than 2,000 portraits, including one of the poet Robert Frost while Mr. Frost was in residence at the University of Michigan.

Gen. Roscoe Cartwright

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Retired Brig. Gen. Roscoe Cartwright, 85, one of the Army's senior black officers, was killed in the Trans World Airlines plane that crashed in Virginia yesterday, a Pentagon spokesman said. He began his Army career January, 1941, and retired September.

Frederick T. Merrill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Frederick Thayer Merrill, 68, of County Washington, died Saturday of a heart attack. He was a U.S. Foreign Service officer and former chargé d'affaires in Bucharest, died in nearby Arlington, Va., Saturday of a heart attack. He had served as director of the East-West contacts staff of the State Department from 1956 to 1960.

Max Weber

BERN, Dec. 2 (AP).—Max Weber, 76, who was Switzerland's finance minister from 1951 to 1963, died here today.

## Court-Martial Set For 2 of 22 GIs In Berlin Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. Army's Berlin Command today recommended that two of soldiers who refused to work for 24-hour period one week ago be tried by special court-martial.

The Army said that the Berlin Command offered the 20 GI strikers nonjudicial punishment. A Berlin Command spokesman said that by this evening, none of the 20 had rejected nonjudicial punishment in favor of a court-martial.

The 22 are assigned Battery C, 94th Artillery, were charged with disobeying lawful order of a commissioned officer.

The 23 soldiers said that they had begun a strike in order to force the Army to accept 15 demands for greater self-determination. After the inspectors interviewed the men, they drew the demand that they empowered to veto appointments of all officers to their unit. They then returned to work pending the Army's reply to their demands.

French Casinos Get Raw Deal

DIJON, France, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Two French casinos were today ordered by a court here to hand over almost one million francs (nearly \$300,000) lost at the tables by a former company director who had stolen the money from his firm.

The Dijon Appeals Court ruled that, since the gambler had been convicted of stealing the money, it belonged to his former employers and not to the casinos, at Sainte-Maxime on the Riviera said at Charbonnières near Lyons.

The ruling is expected to make casinos more careful in seeing that customers use their own money to bet.

A spokesman for the Charbonnières casino said after the court decision, "We will in the future be making constant checks to make sure that big losses are not paid off with stolen money."

## French Report Arms Sales Rise

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—France got a record 15 billion francs (\$2 billion) in weapons orders from foreign countries this year, a newspaper Le Monde reports. This compared with 9.5 billion francs (\$1.5 billion) worth of orders in 1973.

Actual deliveries of weapons to foreign customers this year amounted to 10 billion francs (\$1.5 billion), Le Monde said. It is about one-fifth of the cost of oil to be imported next year, the newspaper noted.

Le Monde did not name any of the countries that placed orders this year. Previous reports spoke of sizable purchases by oil-producing Arab countries and Latin American nations.

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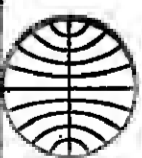
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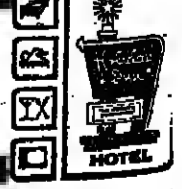
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## Man Charged in Bombing Not Named

## U.K. Court Breaks Precedent in IRA Case

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—A man charged today with the murder of a member of the Women's Army Corps who was one of five persons killed in a pub explosion in October. Officials at the man's name secret.

The British Law Society and National Council for Civil Liberties said that they had never heard of a case before in which

a defendant's name had been kept secret during an open court hearing, Reuters reported.

"We have other people to arrest—violent men. And I don't want to complicate security," the local police chief told newsmen afterward, when they said there were misgivings among some lawyers.

The man was one of 30 persons who have been charged with

causing bomb blasts in British cities in a wave of violence linked to the sectarian war in Northern Ireland.

The unnamed man was charged with the murder of Caroline Slater, an 18-year-old private in the WRAC. She was in the Horse and Groom Pub in Guildford, 30 miles from London, when the bomb exploded.

Police ringed the court as the man, in his 20s, was ordered held three days pending further police inquiries into the case.

## Emergency Laws

The charges were made four days after Parliament passed emergency laws to combat a surge of terrorism that has caused the death of 27 persons in the last two months.

In Birmingham, where explosions in two bars killed 20 persons 11 days ago, two more Irishmen were ordered held until Thursday on bomb charges. This brought to 18 the number held in connection with blasts in the Midlands region during the last year.

The new emergency law banned the Irish Republican Army in Britain, empowered police to arrest and detain for up to seven days suspected terrorists and to deport undesirable to Ireland.

The IRA, already banned in Ireland, is waging a campaign of violence to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and to unite the mainly Protestant province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic. More than a thousand persons have died since the strife began in 1969.

## Important Breakthrough

In Northern Ireland, security forces arrested 18 persons yesterday in what a military spokesman described as "an important breakthrough" on sectarian assassinations in the last two months involving extremist Catholics and Protestants.

In London's Brixton Jail, Dolours and Marion Price, the Irish sisters jailed for life for setting off bombs in the British capital, ended a hunger strike they began Friday to protest the government's measures.

## Blast Kills Expert

HELFEST, Dec. 2 (AP).—A British Army bomb disposal expert was killed in Northern Ireland today when a charge planted in a butter churn exploded in his face as he tried to defuse it, military headquarters said.

The expert died instantly in the blast at the village of Gortmullan, a few yards from Ulster's frontier with the Irish Republic. Army sources said that the bomb probably was detonated by IRA guerrillas hidden across the border.



STUDY IN TRANQUILITY—Two Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep standing silhouetted against Flathead Lake, illuminated by a setting sun near Polson, Mont.

## U.S. Instrument Also Used in Surgery

## New Device Used to Detect Rectal Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Cancer of the colon and rectum is often called "the cancer nobody talks about." It might also be called the cancer that little is known about. Yet, it is the most common life-threatening cancer in the United States today, and a means of preventing most fatal cases has been available for nearly 50 years.

This method, examination by proctosigmoidoscopy (procto for short), enabled a doctor to see into the last 12 inches of the bowel, where two-thirds of colorectal cancers arise.

Dr. Victor Gilbertsen, who heads the Cancer Detection Center at the University of Minnesota, found in a study of 85,000 proctosigmoidoscopies that, if polyps are discovered and removed surgically, four out of five patients who would otherwise have developed bowel cancer never get it.

## Painless Removal

Last week, a New York physician described another advance against this disease—examination by means of a flexible instrument through which a doctor can see the full six feet of the large intestine and through which most polyps can be removed safely and painlessly without an anesthetic.

Using the device, called a colonoscope, Dr. William Wolff, chairman of surgery at Beth Israel Medical Center, said that he and his colleagues had examined more than 7,000 patients and removed more than 3,000 polyps and in only one case did a serious complication develop. He said his work clearly

demonstrated that practically all cancers of the colon and rectum begin as polyps, which are considered benign tumors. This is not to say that all polyps will eventually become cancerous, but that a person with polyps has a greater-than-average risk of developing bowel cancer. About 10 per cent of polyps have malignant potential, Dr. Wolff has found.

Dr. Wolff told the National Conference on Cancer Management, held here last week, that preventing bowel cancer is particularly important in view of the limited progress that has been made in saving the lives of those afflicted with the disease.

## 60-Per-Cent Toll

This year, about 99,000 Americans will be diagnosed as having bowel cancer (lung cancer is more common in men and breast cancer more common in women, but this is the most common serious cancer striking both sexes). According to current survival data, 60 per cent of the 99,000 will die of the disease within five years.

Dr. Gilbertsen reports that when detected and treated as a premalignant or early malignant polyp before the cancer has invaded the bowel wall, only local surgery is needed in the vast

majority of cases and the cure rate is virtually 100 per cent. But, he adds, the proctosigmoidoscopy—the most common method of detecting these early cancers—is included by only a small minority of physicians as a part of a regular checkup.

The flexible colonoscope is a space-age refinement of the rigid proctosigmoidoscope. The new instrument contains a fiberoptic light source that literally enables one to see around corners. A knife-like tool at the far end can be manipulated from the outside. Thus, a doctor can see any abnormalities along the full length of the bowel and can perform a biopsy or remove potentially dangerous polyps. Dr. Wolff said that, as a precaution, the procedure is currently done only in the hospital until more is known about possible hazards and until doctors develop full expertise.

## Mild Sedative

He said, however, that the patient rarely requires more than a mild sedative and that most patients find it less uncomfortable than a procto.

"This is a lot less traumatic and less expensive than the abdominal surgery that is usually done to remove polyps," he remarked. He said that many medical centers around the country were currently using the colonoscope.

Although the colonoscope is a potential means of screening persons for bowel cancer, Dr. Wolff recommended that, at this point, colonoscopic screening be limited to "high-risk" persons—those who have had polyps or colon cancer and those with a family history of the disease.

## 23 Foreign Newsmen Listed As Still Missing in Cambodia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Twenty-three foreign journalists are still missing and unaccounted for in Cambodia.

As the war here nears the end of its fifth year, no conclusive evidence has yet emerged of their whereabouts or their fate although a number of sightings of men in captivity described as journalists have been reported.

Most of the newsmen disappeared or were captured by anti-government troops in the early months of the war, in the spring of 1970, but three more have joined the missing in the last year or so.

All attempts to get information from the anti-government forces about what happened to these men or to secure the freedom of those who may still be alive have been fruitless.

## Queries Referred

The North Vietnamese—who have never admitted the presence of their troops in Cambodia, even though some of the journalists were known to have been captured by their soldiers—have stuck to their position that this matter has nothing to do with them and have referred all queries to the opposing Cambodian forces.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian chief of state now living in exile in Peking as the titular but seemingly powerless leader of the insurgents, has expressed concern about the captive journalists. His public remarks may have benefited some newsmen who were released after capture early in the war. But he has never provided any information about the 23 still missing.

Journalists' committees have been formed in the United States and France to press the Communists for information. News organizations in Japan have also been active. Representations have been made to the Communists openly and quietly, by government officials and private persons, but nothing definitive has been learned.

Those persons here in Phnom Penh who keep in close touch with the situation say they have not given up hope that some of the journalists—and even possibly some American military men—may still be alive in insurgent prison camps. But these sources say their information is still not conclusive and that they, therefore, do not want to raise false hopes.

The American Embassy acknowledges that it checks out every report it gets of an alleged sighting of a captured journalist or foreigner. It says it would comment if it had any sure information.

Among the 23 missing journal-

ists are four Americans, eight Japanese, six Frenchmen, a West German, an Austrian, a Swiss, an Australian and a Canadian.

## 4 Americans

In addition, there is one journalist missing in South Vietnam—Alexander Shinkin, an American stringer for Newsweek magazine who came under Communist fire north of Hue in July, 1972.

The four Americans missing in Cambodia are Sean Flynn, a free-lance photographer on assignment for Time magazine; Dana Stone, a free-lance cameraman on assignment for CBS News; Welles Hanger, a correspondent for NBC News, and Terry Reynolds, on assignment for UPI. All but Mr. Reynolds, who was captured in 1972, were taken prisoner in the spring of 1970.

There are reports that some international organizations in Phnom Penh have made contacts with the insurgents, who are collectively known as the Khmer Rouge, but no information about the missing journalists has developed yet from these sources.

Since the first captures in 1970, there have been periodic reports of sightings of journalists—by a North Vietnamese soldier who detected, by South Vietnamese prisoners of war who were imprisoned in Cambodian camps and released after the 1973 peace agreement, by a Cambodian civilian who was a prisoner of the Khmer Rouge in 1972 and by Cambodian refugees.

## Spaniards Reportedly Kill Four Moroccans

RABAT, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Four Moroccans were killed and six were wounded by Spanish Foreign Legion troops at Ceuta Thursday night, the Moroccan opposition daily L'Opinion reported here yesterday.

The paper, published by the Istiqlal party, also reported a clash at Djairia in the Sahara on Nov. 11 when it said 15 Spanish troops and eight "national militants" were killed. Three of the latter were taken prisoner and later shot, the paper said.

Spanish-held Ceuta lies at the tip of northern Morocco. L'Opinion said that customs officers on the frontier between Morocco and Ceuta were recently replaced by Foreign Legion troops.

## Colombian Slides Kill 21

BOGOTA, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Twenty-one persons died in two landslides Friday, police said yesterday.

## The Ericsson method of quality audit.

There are 70 Ericsson plants in 15 countries. Many of them manufacture identical components for sophisticated telecommunications equipment. Note that word: identical. The part must be compatible no matter whether it was made in Italy, Brazil, Sweden or someplace else. So the quality control organization has to be something special.

An average of one person out of every ten employed at all our plants is engaged in inspection of raw materials, production and deliveries. That is a high percentage, but we consider it necessary for the sophisticated type of equipment we make. However, it still does not assure that the level of quality is the same in all the Group's manufacturing facilities all over the world.

So every plant also employs special quality inspectors who constantly make spot checks on finished products. They use dice, cards or random number tables to select products for a complete checkout according to centrally compiled standard schedules. The checklist for the printed circuit shown on the right, for example, covers about one hundred characteristics.

The reports from all the plants are sent to the Ericsson Quality Audit Centre in Stockholm, Sweden, where they are computer processed. If anything is wrong we can spot it fast and do something about it.

Quality control reports in their turn go to everybody involved in that specific product, whether it be in management, design, laboratory work or production. Including foremen on the shop floor, who pass the word on to their teams. Everybody is kept informed about the results of his work.

All this helps to ensure reliability in manufacture. In fact it is our foremost aid in our quality activities. But quality control does not end there. We also follow up continually component reliability in operation. We run installation checks, functional tests and final checkouts when the customer is actually using the equipment. And follow on with subscriber inspection reports, maintenance reports and operational statistics on exchanges in service.

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## Crisis of the Parties

No one would claim that the political mechanisms of the Western democracies are functioning well under the impact of global stagnation. The policies they have evolved to meet this test range from the relatively good in West Germany to the positively bad in Italy, with the great majority in between tending toward Rome's example, rather than that of Bonn's. The governments in every case rest on narrow margins of popular support; in the United States the Republican President represents a minority in the Congress which assembles today. And the party systems on which these governments are at least theoretically based are also in almost universal disarray.

In the United States, for example, the Democrats have won enough seats in both houses of the Congress so they can at least announce that they will not be rubber stamps for the opposition President. They also talk of presenting their own program. But Congress is rather poorly prepared, after a generation of presidential leadership, to assume such a role. In addition the Democrats are split several ways—between new and old members of Congress, between rural conservatives and urban liberals. To create a viable instrument of government out of this mélange will require a greater degree of statesmanship and sense of direction than has so far appeared.

Britain's Labor government is at odds with at least a substantial segment of the Labor party, as became quite plain at the party's annual conference last week. Moreover, the tensions that are rising between the government and its most highly organized backers,

the unions, does not promise well for the stability of a cabinet which has only the slimmest of margins in Parliament and the gravest of problems in the national economy. As for France, President Giscard d'Estaing has inherited, in cold political fact, a party system in embryo, and one that could be stillborn if his leadership—which, like that of his predecessors in the Fifth Republic, is highly personal—succumbs to the attacks which have been made upon it from left, right and center in recent weeks. Not a Gaullist, his chief source of support is the Gaullists, and this can be a serious obstacle, especially in the way of an innovative foreign policy.

And the French dilemma over foreign affairs illustrates one of the gravest dangers which party disarray poses for the West. When popularity-based governments are nervous about their popularity, foreign matters are likely to suffer most, whether through Gaullist dislike of overtures toward Europe and America, Labor party mistrust of the Common Market, or the residual isolationism which so frequently emerges in the United States.

The parlous state of political parties in the West (and in Japan) is, of course, a symptom rather than a cause, reflecting the gravity of the problems confronting the industrialized countries and the lack of the kind of leadership that could galvanize support for positive programs to meet them. Unless and until such leadership emerges, the danger that the West will try to muddle through a situation that demands much more forethought and action is real and serious.

## Ulster Imperatives

The killing of 20 persons and wounding of nearly 200 in terror bombings of Birmingham pubs has finally brought home the dimensions of the Northern Ireland catastrophe to the people of Britain. Though violence in Ulster has claimed some 1,200 lives in five years, including more than 200 British soldiers, Britons generally and at times even the British government have treated the situation as a nasty nuisance, rather than a problem menacing the whole United Kingdom.

The Birmingham bombs, coming after explosions in the Tower of London, the Palace of Westminster, and the courts, appear to have ended the complacency. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins has now obtained emergency measures from Parliament, including outlawing the Irish Republican Army and giving the police extraordinary powers "unprecedented in peacetime." The government of the Irish Republic has expressed support for Britain's new measures and promised a crackdown of its own on the IRA.

It is not yet clear, however, that the Birmingham tragedy will galvanize fresh political efforts by Prime Minister Wilson's government to arrest the steady drift toward civil war in Ulster. Merlyn Rees, the secretary for Northern Ireland, clings to a leisurely timetable that calls for elections next March to a constitutional convention that will discuss new forms of Ulster provincial government.

But the Ulster crisis will not wait for spring elections and a constitutional convention, even if these devices offered far greater prospects for finding a peaceful solution

than they do. In the present climate, the convention idea seems so remote from practicality that some in Ulster view it as a maneuver by the government to pave the way for a British withdrawal from the province.

This inference is surely false. A withdrawal would ignite full-scale civil war into which the Irish Republic would be drawn and from which Britain could not remain aloof. But if Britain must soldier on in Ulster it must somehow step up the effort to curb the escalating sectarian strife and be willing to impose power-sharing on the Protestant majority. These aims are easy to state and fantastically difficult to carry out; but there are no palatable alternatives.

There is little the U.S. government can do to help; but there is something individual Americans could refrain from doing that would make a solution easier. British and Irish Republican ministers agree that it is mostly the money raised by the IRA in the United States that fuels the terrorism of the IRA Provisionals. On his last visit to America, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald made public pleas for a halt to American funding of the IRA. His pleas deserve to be heeded.

Too many Americans have already been duped into giving money, for what they believe to be legitimate political or humanitarian purposes, that ends up paying for the instruments of death and terror, of maiming and murder, that now unfortunately are almost daily occurrences in the war of Irishmen vs. Irishmen within the United Kingdom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The UNESCO Vote

The Arab bloc and its allies amassed votes of vengeance against Israel in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. At the behest of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel was excluded from UNESCO's regional groups and barred from receiving UNESCO aid. But the people in all the Arab states and indeed in the underdeveloped and developing countries throughout the world will be the main losers from this vindictive ploy.

While Israel receives a paltry \$28,000 a year for cultural and educational projects, UNESCO provides several millions of dollars for all the Arab lands. To save the Egyptian temples at Abu Simbel, UNESCO donated \$36 million; hundreds of schools have been established by UNESCO for Palestinian refugee children. UNESCO funds a regional science center in Cairo. There is a host of programs in the Middle East to combat illiteracy, conduct scientific and communications experiments, and support scholars and scholarship.

These important programs are now imperiled everywhere. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just approved an

amendment to the foreign aid bill that would cut off a planned \$16-million contribution to UNESCO unless the series of anti-Israel resolutions is repealed. Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., speaking for a unanimous committee, declared that UNESCO had no right to pass political resolutions straying from its humanitarian purposes. The United States now provides 29 per cent of the total budget for UNESCO activities.

This costly "victory" by the PLO has even more far-reaching consequences. Many of the leading philosophers, playwrights and scholars in the world—among them Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Eugene Ionesco of France; Kenneth Arrow, Hans A. Bethe, and Eugene P. Wigner of the United States—have announced that they will no longer lend their talents to UNESCO. Such individuals including Nobel laureates in the arts and sciences, in the past have provided the inspiration and cultural fiber for the international organization. Their services will be lost because of the perversion of UNESCO's fundamental cultural and humanitarian purpose that occurred in the politically motivated Paris action.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 3, 1899

NEW YORK—George Clausen, president of the Park Commission, announced yesterday that he had issued four permits for automobiles to circulate in Central Park. He said more would be issued gradually. Also it was announced that automobiles may run on the southeast drives of Prospect Park.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1924

NEW YORK—The coming generation faces the problem of the exhaustion of the domestic oil supply, according to Julian Sears, administrator of the U.S. government geological survey. He said the United States controlled only 13 per cent of the world's oil supply, and was becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources of supply.



## The Birth of Another World

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

PARIS—Although the profound transformation of the world, set off by the economic revolution, will be difficult, the necessary transformation of our mental processes will be yet more difficult.

It is urgent that we integrate the new realities of the world as it is into our way of thinking.

1. The first generally accepted notion, at this year's end, is that the main conflict in matters of energy is between the Arab petroleum-producing countries and the big industrial nations which consume it.

The oil-producing states would like to charge the highest possible price (now \$11 a barrel and still rising). Both the price and the constant increase are intolerable to the West, whose main objective would be to lower the basic price for oil to \$7 a barrel—the highest economically acceptable price—and to moderate the increase.

The reality, which is now beginning to surface, is something else again.

### Stymied

For the Arabs, the most rational and best use of their petroleum resources does not depend on getting the highest price for oil, nor on its arithmetic computation. If it did, there would result such a rate of inflation, economic stagnation and series of catastrophes (unemployment in the West and Japan and famine in the poorer countries) that the Arab countries would themselves be stymied one way or another.

This has been brought home to several Arab ministers and heads of state, not by Western ambassadors—less yet by threats—but by their own teams of economists and planners, some of whom are the most sophisticated and forward-looking in the world. The optimum price for the producing countries—as a share of the world price—is not much more than \$7 a barrel. It is on this seemingly paradoxical reality that France has based its proposal to hold a three-sided conference (not bloc against bloc, as the U.S. proposal would have it) as soon as possible. Mr. Kissinger would prefer to wait until spring so that he can have the time to study the stands of the oil-consuming states before confronting the oil-producing countries.

However, now it begins to be clear that the U.S. petroleum strategy only appears to be to do everything possible to force down the price of petroleum.

2. The "Kissinger plan," which combines the energy issue and its monetary consequences, seems to lead to some form of exploitation of the energy crisis to consolidate the dominant economic position of the United States.

### Special Fund

And economically, everything is set up for just that. The greatest part of petrodollars go through the American banking system through the use of U.S. currency. Mr. Kissinger proposes that the West codify and institutionalize the spontaneous reality by setting up a "Special Fund for Financial Products of Petroleum." The Arabs would deposit in the fund most of their income, which would be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. And this fund, controlled by Washington, would lend capital on medium or long term to countries with payment deficits (Japan, Italy, France, Britain, etc.).

Thus, the superiority of the United States would not be limited to industrial technology and systems of security for other modern countries, but would be extended to include their very means of development, their way of life and organization. This would, indeed, be a super-challenge by the United States.

Furthermore, while Mr. Kissinger was working out this financial "rescue" plan, his principal aide, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, was preparing an energy program, which he first disclosed to U.S. economic leaders at a Yale University forum. This program is based on the premise that the specific interest of the United States, in the current world energy situation, is to maintain the price of American oil, as of now, at the higher level, that is, \$11 a barrel.

The Enders plan—since made public—states that the production of energy in the United States (petroleum and other mineral fuels, nuclear power, solar power, methods under development, etc.) will expand much more quickly if the world price of crude petroleum remains at the higher level. It also states that this high price will tend to force consumption down to a degree where the United States, and the United States alone, would be able to balance its payments. It goes on to say that the result of these two phenomena will, within 10 years, not only allow the United States to be independent of energy imports, but also will make it the dominant power on the world energy market.

3. Is this plan the brainchild of a dominant capitalist system? Here again, reality is elsewhere. The first to react violently against this "master plan" were the heads of major private American oil companies. They quickly realized that the plan would lead to a drastic reduction of energy resources by the U.S. government in a very few years. And this is true.

### Faisal's Planners

What it comes to now is that the planners of King Faisal, in whose country lie the largest known reserves of petroleum, want to lower the basic price for oil as soon as possible—and this conforms to the vital interests of Europe and the United States.

4. And in Europe also, reality is far from what it appears to be. It is generally agreed that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "sticks" whatever the cost, to the United States and to Mr. Kissinger's policies. And this is what has brought about a series of unfortunate differences between Paris and Bonn.

However, what is really taking place? At a time when all the countries of Europe—except Germany—are curtailed in their investment capacities by the "petroleum tax" being paid to the Middle East—seek, quite naturally, to attract home foreign capital—and dollars above all—for long-term investments which would assure them some expansion in spite of their financial straits, it is West Germany that reacts the most violently to this new "American colonization."

On Nov. 27, a private meeting was held in Bonn of industrial and political leaders to discuss controls and limits to be imposed on the development of American multinational firms in West Germany.

At the meeting, Mr. Schmidt and Wolf Mommsen, president of the Krupp group, faced, among others, the heads of the following American firms: IBM, NCR, Continental Can, Honeywell, ITT, Mobil Oil and Exxon. And they informed them that a "code of good conduct" for multinational firms in West Germany was necessary and that it would deal with, in part, the rate of their

diversification and diversification within the West German economy and also with their relations, direct or indirect, with the administration on the federal and regional levels.

### The Challenge

West Germany is, thus, the first to meet the "American challenge" by limiting excesses and setting acceptable norms.

5. As for France, it refused to join the West's energy agency set up at the urging of the United States. This led Mr. Kissinger to consider Mr. Giscard d'Estaing an impatient nationalist. But the truth is that the French President is basically right, even if he did not observe all the diplomatic niceties. If it is in the interest of Europe to have the price of petroleum reduced as soon as possible to the \$7 level—under the threat of severe and immediate unemployment—our allies, objectively, are those Arab leaders free of fanaticism, who agree with this plan for the reasons stated above. And Mr. Kissinger, who we now know is setting up his own, opposite strategy, is not our ally.

Why should it be necessary to prepare a priori a "confrontation" with all the Arab leaders through a low crest of negotiations with the United States? Is this really the only and the best solution?

6. But, at the same time, Paris would be making a serious error if it were to treat West German leaders as a "new" of the United States. For, if it is true that in matters of security West Germany has every reason in the world to place on its eastern frontier all the available resources of the Atlantic Alliance it is just as true that for what concerns us here, that is, the economic crisis and its solution, West Germany has shown that it does not intend to depend on American financial or economic hegemony.

Whenever the vital interests of France, of West Germany, of Europe are basically the same, then it is not only natural but desirable that our tactical roles be diversified. It seems that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt are, indeed, on that.

The two leaders are certainly fully aware—and this goes beyond the recent spate of articles describing their disagreements—that the more we go forward, the more reality becomes diverse, pluralistic and clouded by nuances.

### Diversity

The authors of the Club of Rome's latest report, PESTEL and MONTROVIA, explain it very well on the eve of the new "internationalized" era which they announce and describe: "The universality of problems and solutions must in no case result in uniformity. On the contrary, diversity is the key to adaptation, which is itself the key to survival."

All the illustrations taken from recent events, briefly mentioned here, demonstrate the value of their judgment.

There is not one United States (Exxon is against Kissinger); there is no simple confrontation of producers against consumers (the United States and Europe are different); there is no Paris-Bonn conflict (the military alliance is one thing, economic union is another); there is no Arab bloc against the West (its prosperity depends on ours).

There is, however, the infinite complexity of life in the universe, which must and which will find its own way: that of systematic expansion.

This is an editorial appearing in this week's Paris news magazine L'Express, translated by the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Servan-Schreiber is publisher of L'Express.

## Peter Lennon

## From London:

## Tension between Irish and British is at its worst since the IRA bombings of 1939.

LONDON—The development which British politicians feared most has arrived in double harness: full-scale indiscriminate terrorist bombing in Britain, and an incoherent backlash against the Irish community.

Following the carnage in Birmingham 12 days ago, in which 20 people were killed and 183 injured, we have had bombs in London mail boxes and bombs thrown into crowded pubs. Postmen are again refusing to clear packed mailboxes in central London; at Heathrow Airport dogs have been taken off public telephone booths so that parcels cannot be easily concealed there, and when you go into a pub with a parcel or suitcase it is generally searched.

Although the police have operated with remarkable speed, arresting six of the alleged bombers a few hours after the Birmingham explosions, and this weekend rounding up a dozen more suspected of involvement in earlier bombing, this apparent success seems to have done little to soothe the rage of some British people towards the Irish.

### Scapgoat

The Irishman, who is as vulnerable to the British as any other ethnic group, has become the scapegoat. A gasoline bomb which burnt down an Irish newsagent's shop last week narrowly missed killing two young children and an old woman who were on the premises. There have been other cases of gasoline bomb attacks on Irish people; of cutting on factory floors between Irish and British workers; and of threats to Irish people. The most illogical case was that of a threat to an Irish nurse.

Despite fervent appeals from British politicians, tension between the Irish and British is at its worst since the 12-month IRA bombing campaign of 1939. At that time there were more than 200 explosions, in the worst of which five people were killed and 12 injured in Coventry. Ironically it was the destruction of war which broke the rift between the communities. The Irish joined the British Army in large numbers, and they also made their contribution to the war effort in the munitions factories.

The danger now is that 30 years of gradual, peaceful integration of the Irish into British life will be shattered again for a generation.

This time the Irish had succeeded in putting down deep roots in Britain. There are nearly one million of Irish birth and five times that number of Irish descent. In the past 20 years the Irishman's situation in Britain has proceeded largely unnoticed by the British. Indeed it has gone largely unmentioned by journalists, with the exception of an excellent book by Kevin O'Connor, "The Irish in Britain," published two years ago.

In the late 1940s and 1950s the Irish who emigrated to Britain from the economically depressed Irish Republic still conformed very largely to the type of unskilled laborer or uneducated serving man which had been typical since the first great exodus during the famine years of the 1840s. Discriminated against in jobs and lodging houses, where the

notorious signs "No Irish Need Apply" were still common into the 1940s, the Irish kept together and still nourished a woolly allegiance to the motherland.

But in the 1950s a fundamental political change took place. Nationalism began to die out, not killed by the British, but vitiated by the disillusioning reality of the republic which offered little true social equality and almost no social security.

This was further emphasized by the change of Irish policy in the prosperous 1960s. The republican government went after industrial growth and quietly shelved divisive preoccupations such as the anti-partition movement. The Irish in Britain were, in general, only too glad to be rid of the old sterile obsessions. Despite the persistent wish of the British popular press to maintain the myth of the wild and at that time "amusing" revolutionary, many Irish people had the legitimate aspiration of integrating totally with the British.

By the late 1960s the Irish had fused into the pub landlord; the laborer into a construction company owner; Ireland began to export a "better quality" emigrant: doctors, business executives and computer experts. The Irish went into local politics on a large scale. They deliberately played down their Irishness. They were not concerned with Northern Ireland, but with issues which preoccupied all British people: housing and education, for example.

They reached the peak of their political integration during the Labor government of 1966-1970 when of the 363 Labor members of Parliament 35 were of immigrant Irish descent. While they had traditionally voted Labor in reaction against the upper-class image of the Tories, in 1970 an Irish Conservative association was started. The Irish were well on their way to total integration.

The resurgence of the Northern Ireland problem in 1968 had little effect on the community. But a more direct involvement, and the first signs of backlash came following the shooting of 15 civilians by a parachute company in Londonderry in January, 1972, and a bungled retreating bomb attack on the parachute brigade headquarters in Aldershot by the IRA a few weeks later. Five women cleaners, a priest and a gardener were killed.

Although a number of Irish political groups sprang up in Britain from 1969 on they succeeded in recruiting comparatively few active members, although their concern was more with civil rights than with extremism.

The only way the majority of Irish in Britain would become involved in republicanism again would be if they were forced into it. If they are excluded, discriminated against and made suspect they would be left with little choice. What might happen here is what happened in the Catholic communities of Londonderry and Belfast.

The danger is that the Irish in Britain too may begin to feel that if they, honest, hardworking and law-abiding citizens, who abhor the violence as much as anyone, are made to feel like the enemy they may begin to give passive support to the terrorists. Then the British authorities, British people (and the Irish community) would have a horrendous problem on their hands.

## Letters

### Too Far?

There has been much talk regarding the abuses of the press on such things as poor reporting and reporting which distorts the facts. An article by Stewart Hensley (IHT, Nov. 12) is a prime example of poor reporting and distortion of the facts.

Mr. Hensley's article has the headline, "Kissinger Wants Foreign Policy: Hard-Headed and Cold-Blooded." But in reading beyond the headline, what Mr. Kissinger said and wants to do, to quote the article, is for all Foreign Service officers "to report not only what people say, but what they mean, and to do so on a basis of hard-headed, cold-blooded evaluation of what the situation requires" rather than to simply report what was going on as in past situations.

For Foreign Service officers to size up a particular situation and then to appraise their superiors in Washington of their objective, hardheaded evaluation is certainly a far cry from the implementation by our State Department of a

"hard-headed and cold-blooded" foreign policy. FREDERICK A. SEIB, Locarno, Switzerland.

### Fastening to Feed

"In order to gain a sense of the reality of hunger, an American food relief organization suggests 'that Americans fast today.' (N.Y. Times editorial, IHT, Nov. 21).

It might be a good idea for people of all nationalities (not only Americans) who habitually eat too much to use their imaginations more fully. For example: By placing oneself mentally and spiritually in the position of a person dying of starvation, one automatically loses one's appetite! In that way, fasting to help feed the starved populations of the world would no longer constitute "an abstraction" nor would it require any "self-sacrifice." It would simply be a more sincere expression of human solidarity—"A Dream About the Impossible" (Victor Zorza, IHT, Nov. 21) come true. ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

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Assistant Managing Editor

## If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

At Mercedes-Benz we can't change people. We can't do anything about the roads. But we can and do design cars to be as safe as possible.

As a driver you want to show consideration on the road. We build the cars to back that up.

**A driver is far more complex than his car.**

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

**Our first principle:**  
**A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.**

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

**Our second principle:**  
**Cut down noise and you cut down tension.**

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

**Our third principle:**  
**It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.**

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things—they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

**Our fourth principle:**  
**A comfortable driver is a safer driver.**

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all controls and

instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

Driving a car that's short on space isn't just tiring—being cooped up can be emotionally unsettling too. And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

**Our fifth principle:**  
**A better car is the best value.**

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

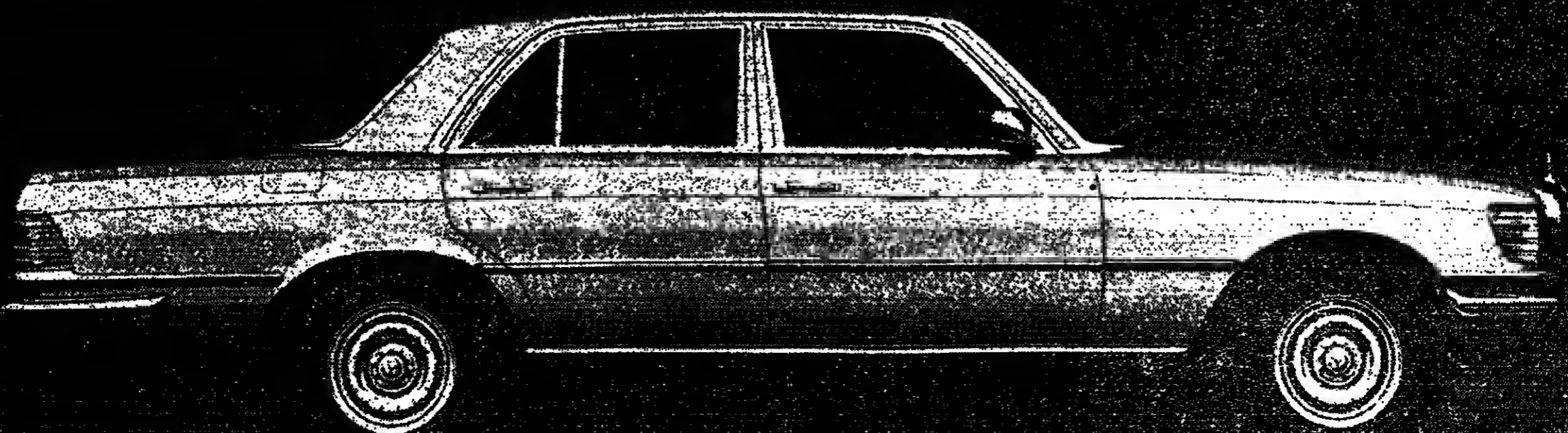
Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.

**Technics can be human.**  
**Mercedes proves it.**



Mercedes-Benz





## Manage Brazil Issue Alone

Arabs Take First Step  
To Own Capital Market

By William Ellington

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—A step toward developing an independent Arab capital market came today with the announcement that an all-Arab underwriting syndicate is planning to float a \$25-million, 10-year bond issue by the government of Brazil.

Until now, Arab institutions have either participated in other underwriting syndicates or placed notes denominated in their own currencies. The Brazil issue is the first one denominated in dollars that has omitted underwriters from industrial countries, and could represent the beginning of

West German  
Payments Gap  
Wider in Oct.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary surplus of 2.27 billion marks in October, compared with a surplus of 1.75 billion marks in September and a surplus of 3.52 billion marks in October, 1973, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic payments balance, considered the best indicator of the country's payments situation, includes only the current account and long-term capital transactions.

The overall balance, reflecting all payments positions, showed a preliminary October surplus of 135 million marks, compared with a revised deficit of 2.24 billion marks in September and a deficit of 785 million marks in October, 1973.

The current account, an important indicator within the basic payments balance, showed a preliminary surplus of 2.819 billion marks in October, up from a revised surplus of 1.74 billion in September and a surplus of 1.893 billion in October, 1973.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 449 million marks in October, compared with a revised deficit of 25 million marks in September and a surplus of 1.539 billion in October, 1973.

Short-term capital transactions showed a preliminary deficit of 264 million marks in October, compared with a revised deficit of 2.404 billion in September and a deficit of 4.985 billion in October, 1973.

Overall capital transactions produced a preliminary October deficit of 912 million marks, compared with a revised September deficit of 2.429 billion and a deficit of 3.306 billion a year ago.

Venezuela Plans Take-Over  
Of Oil Concerns Next Year

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 2 (AP).—Venezuela is on the brink of nationalizing its petroleum industry, dominated for many years by foreign firms, especially American.

The nation is the third-largest exporter of oil and supplies the fuel which powers many industries in the United States and heats many American homes.

Sometime next year—the date still has not been set—some 8.4 million acres of land covered by 40-year concessions held by such giants as Croco Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Exxon; Shell de Venezuela, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell; and subsidiaries of Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, Sun and other foreign companies will be "taken by the state."

The government also will take over a dozen refineries with total

Capital Outlay  
Drops in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Capital spending by British manufacturers fell in the third quarter to \$268 million seasonally adjusted, down 3.5 per cent from the \$277 million in both the first and second quarters.

However, manufacturing investment in the quarter ended Sept. 30 was about 4.5 per cent above the year-earlier figure of \$268 million, according to preliminary estimates on capital spending released today by the Department of Industry.

The department also released provisional figures showing a large increase in manufacturers' inventories in the third quarter. The total inventory gain in the manufacturing sector was a seasonally-adjusted \$216 million compared with a rise of \$138 million in the second quarter and \$68 million in the 1973 third quarter.

The key factor in third quarter inventories was the unexpected rise in the stocks of finished goods, which rose \$111 million, compared with a rise of \$79 million in the second quarter and a decline of \$49 million a year earlier.



"Psst! We're in a Recession—Pass It On..."

## U.S. in a Slump, but What Does It Mean?

By Julius Shiskin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—According to a recent Louis Harris poll, 65 per cent of the people in the United States think the country is now in a recession. Administration officials have acknowledged that we are in a recession, and most economists and newspaper correspondents now take it for granted.

Supporting this view are the hard facts that the nation's real output has declined for three consecutive quarters and the total unemployment rate has risen for 13 months, from 4.8 to 6 per cent at present.

But there has been little or no discussion of the definition of recession. Generally, the designation of recession periods and the beginning and ending dates established by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research agency, are accepted by both government and private economists.

For more than 50 years, the bureau has studied alternating periods of business expansion and contraction in order to chart their progress, identify cyclical peaks and troughs, and analyze

causes of economic fluctuations.

The bureau has not yet determined that the country is in a recession. On Nov. 1, Geoffrey Moore, director of business cycle studies there, said: "Until the contradictions in the data run their course, I don't think we're able to say we are in a recession."

Mr. Moore has cited such contradictions as the decline in real gross national product through the first three quarters of this year whereas total employment rose about 1 per cent during this period.

The bureau considers a recession to have occurred when there has been an extended, substantial, and widespread decline in aggregate economic activity—or duration, depth, and diffusion.

A rough translation of the bureau's qualitative definition of a recession into a quantitative one, that almost anyone can use, might run like this:

In terms of duration—declines in real GNP for two consecutive quarters and a decline in industrial production over a six-month period.

In terms of depth—a 1.5-per-cent drop in real GNP, a 1.6-per-cent drop in non-agricultural employment, and a two-point rise in unemployment to a level of at least 6 per cent.

In terms of diffusion—a decline in non-agricultural employment in more than 75 per cent of industries, as measured over six-month spans, for six months or longer.

When the criteria listed above are applied to the current situation, we find that about half has been met by the end of the third 1974 quarter—those based upon the declines in output.

Germany's renewed growth would be in sharp contrast to the economies of many other industrialized nations, which are slipping steadily into recessions.

Germany's economy in 1974 is growing little, if at all, in real terms. This year "is one of stagnation," Mr. Emminger said in an interview.

He did not predict a boom for 1975. He estimated Germany's growth at about 2 per cent for the full year, but he emphasized that the renewal of growth would be "six months or more" ahead of many other countries.

Italian Cost of Living  
Rose 24% in Year

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Italy rose 24.3 per cent during the 12 months ended Oct. 31, according to government statistics released Saturday.

The rate of inflation remained the highest in the Common Market.

The cost of living rose 1.9 per cent in October over September. The wholesale price index for October stood at 189.1, up 1.1 per cent from September and up \$2.1 per cent from October 1973, the government statistics bureau reported.

The dollar rose to 249 7/8 marks from 247 1/2, while gaining sharply against the Benelux currencies. But it rose only slightly against the French franc, to 4.8375 from 4.8350, after a disclosure that Iraq intended to make a large loan to France.

In keeping with the recent pattern, sterling tended to move in line with the dollar, retreating only slightly to \$2.3245 from \$2.3255.

In the bullion market, gold edged higher to \$185.75 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing from \$185.50 in the morning and \$184 Friday afternoon.

## Economic Gloom Hits N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).

Continuing depressing news, some actual and some anticipated, combined to drive New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower in subdued trading today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 15.64 points to finish at 603.02, its lowest level since Oct. 8, when it closed at 602.63.

At 3 o'clock the Dow index was down 13.89 points.

Volume totaled 11.14 million shares compared with 7.4 million shares Friday. Declining issues overwhelmed gains about 1,180 to 280.

Mounting concern over signs of the deteriorating U.S. economy and investor uncertainty over whether coal miners will approve or reject a new contract were mainly responsible, brokers said.

Recent bad news—auto makers' layoffs and production cutbacks, a drop in U.S. industrial output, an increase in business failures and inventories, steadily rising prices and indications that interest rate declines may be leveling off—all combined to weigh heavily on the market, brokers said.

Matsushita Electric was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 12 3/4, off 1/8. CNA Financial was also active, slumping 2 to 2 1/2. The Loew's Corp. tender offer for CNA common and preferred expired. Loews closed at 14 5/8, off 5/8.

Hewlett-Packard fell 2 1/2 to 57, Emerson Electric was 25 1/4, down 1 1/4, Perkin-Elmer 17 3/4, off 1 1/4, AMP 26 1/2, down 1 3/8, and Texas Instruments 70 3/4, off 3 3/4. The companies are among those for which Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported a major brokerage firm has lowered its earnings estimates.

Digital Equipment fell 3 5/8 to 55 3/4. Barron's magazine reported that the company could have lower earnings this year.

Eastman Kodak fell 2 5/8 to 62. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported increasing demand for photographic products will continue sluggish until late next year. Polaroid slipped 7/8 to 20 1/4.

Danish Deficit Widens  
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Denmark's trade deficit widened 42 per cent in October to a provisional 503 million kroner from 355 million in September.

For the first 10 months, the deficit widened to 1,194 million kroner from 752 million a year earlier.

MARSHALL FIELD fell 3/4 to 14 1/2.

The company said there are no signs of a business pick-up in the next few months or longer.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.07 to 62.68. Most active was Bio-Dynamics, which fell 1/4 to 13 1/4.

In Chicago, soybean, soybean oil and oats futures prices fell

to allowable limits on the Board of Trade and strongly influenced declines in other commodity futures.

Soybean meal was down \$4 a ton, wheat some 10 cents and corn 3 1/2 cents. The loss in soybeans was 20 cents a bushel, and 100 points or 1 cent a pound, in oil.

Capital Spending Plans in U.S.  
Flat Except for Oil Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

Total manufacturing industry capital expenditures in the United States rose to another record in the third quarter, but with the oil business excluded they barely got off the ground.

According to a Conference Board survey, the 1,000 largest manufacturers appropriated a seasonally-adjusted \$16.62 billion for capital spending in the third quarter an 8.5-per-cent rise from the revised second-quarter figure.

But without the capacity-short petroleum industry, the third-quarter rise was only 4.5 per cent, and inflation accounted for almost all of the increase, the Conference Board added. The board

Building Outlays  
Dip Again in U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Construction spending in the United States declined in October for the fifth month in a row, the Commerce Department said today.

Building outlays ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$132.7 billion in October, down 0.4 per cent from September's \$133.2 billion and 2.7 per cent below the year-earlier \$138.4 billion.

The pace of construction spending in October was the slowest since last January's \$122.5-billion annual rate.

Outlays on private construction edged up in October to an adjusted annual rate of \$94.6 billion, up 0.1 per cent from September's \$94.5 billion, although 0.4 per cent below the year-earlier \$103.3 billion.

Public construction ran at an adjusted annual rate of \$38.1 billion, down 1.6 per cent from the month earlier, but 14.8 per cent ahead of the year-earlier rate.

is a private economic survey organization.

Moreover, the rate of increase declined considerably from the second quarter, when total appropriated advanced to a revised \$15.31 billion, up 35 per cent from the first quarter's \$11.25 billion.

Capital appropriations, the first step in the investment process, are authorizations to spend money and are made before actual orders are placed.

Four of the 17 industries surveyed reported record appropriations for the third quarter.

Petroleum set aside, \$5.47 billion, up 18 per cent from the second quarter; chemicals \$2.13 billion, up 8 per cent; paper \$1.02 billion, up 38 per cent, and stone, clay and glass, \$900 million, up 113 per cent.

While six other industries increased appropriations, other durable goods, wood products, food and beverages and rubber all reported declines in the third quarter from second-period levels.

Latest indications suggest that capital spending corrected for inflation "will be flat to slightly positive" next year, Stanley Reber, director of business analysis for the business research group, said.

"For appropriations to grow (for 1976), there must be evidence of a renewal in consumer spending by the second quarter of next year," he stated.

Japanese Reserves Rise  
TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Japan's official reserves of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies totaled \$137 billion at the end of November, up \$287 million from the end of October, the Bank of Japan said today. At the end of November 1973, the reserves stood at \$132.3 billion.

NEW ISSUE

All these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 14, 1974



## CITY OF COPENHAGEN

15,000,000 European Units of Account  
10% Notes due 1979

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgcoise

Privatbanken Aktieselskab

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

Crédit Commercial de France

Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.

Smith, Barney &amp; Co.

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Incorporated

These notes have been placed, among others, by

|   |  |   |                                       |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.              | Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.              | Julius Baer International                             | Banca Commerciale Italiana            |
| Banca Nazionale del Lavoro                | Banco di Roma                              | Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bangener (Overseas)            | Bank Mees & Hope NV                   |
| Banque du Benelux S.A.                    | Banque de Bruxelles S.A.                   |   |                                       |
| Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.        | Banque Européenne de Tokyo                 | Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.               |                                       |
| Banque Ippa S.A.                          | Banque Lambert S.C.S.                      | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas                       | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas       |
| Banque de Suez - Luxembourg S.A.          | Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines     |   | Banque Worms                          |
| H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.              | Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale         | Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank      |                                       |
| Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. | Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.           | Citicorp International Bank                           |                                       |
| Commerzbank                               | Compagnia Finanziaria Interbancaria S.p.A. | Continental Bank S.A.                                 | Crédit Général                        |
| Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine | Crédit Industriel et Commercial            | Crédit Lyonnais                                       | Crédit Suisse White Weld              |
| Credito Italiano                          | Daiwa Europe N.V.                          | Den Danske Landmandsbank                              | Deutsche Bank                         |
| Dewazay & Associés International S.C.S.   | Dresdner Bank                              | Europartners Securities Corporation                   |                                       |
| European Banking Company                  | First Boston (Europe)                      | Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen | Hambros Bank                          |
| R. Henriques Jr. Bank                     | Interunion-Banque                          | Kidder, Peabody International                         | Njohenhavns Handelsbank               |
| Kleinwort, Benson                         | Kreditbank N.V.                            | Manufacturers Hanover                                 | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith |
| Morgan Grenfell & Co.                     | Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.        | Nomura Europe N.V.                                    | Nordic Bank                           |
| Orion Bank                                | Saifi Securities International             | Scandinavisk Bank                                     | Société Générale                      |
| Verclins Générale Alsacienne de Banque    | Tradition Securities                       | Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.     |                                       |
| Vercins and Westbank                      | Williams, Glyn & Co.                       | Yamaichi International (Europe)                       |                                       |

[illegible]

... ..

## The new currency



## Currency Rates

December 2, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank  
 edge exchange rates you can find the values of the major currencies  
 in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.  
 These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

|              | \$     | £       | DM      | FF      | L. It.  | Chfr.   | SF     | Swiss   | Dan  |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|------|
| American     | 2.5936 | 6.5150  | 103.624 | 55.79   | 38.379  |         | 6.9120 | 94.57   | 6    |
| Brussels (1) | 37.312 | 97.023  | 15.51   | 8.8926  | 5.8257  | 14.95   |        | 13.03   | 4    |
| Frankfurt    | 2.9000 | 5.9070  |         | 32.79   | 2.7428  | 96.89   | 8.9694 | 01.18   | 2    |
| London (2)   | 2.8226 |         | 2.8070  | 10.7780 | 154.76  | 6.00726 | 87.00  | 6.2673  | 22.5 |
| Milan        | 696.70 | 1946.50 | 267.10  | 143.73  |         | 257.60  | 17.805 | 242.10  |      |
| Paris        | 4.9400 | 10.7387 | 104.790 |         | 9.26502 | 173.55  | 12.400 | 169.175 | 7    |
| Zurich       | 3.7400 | 5.2675  | 102.700 | 50.157  | 9.4109  | 105.05  |        | 2.200   | 66   |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.8378; Escudo: 204  
 Israeli s: 6.60; Peseta: 66.25; Scilling: 17.736; Sw. krona: 4.2238; Yen: 200  
 Belgian (financial) franc: 88.225.

(1) Commercial issue. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000. (4) Units of 100.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Cash in primary markets as registered in New York were:

| City and unit       | Mon.  | Tues. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Atlanta, Ga. 100.00 | 99.75 | 99.50 |
| 4 Banks, 100.00     | 99.75 | 99.50 |
| Atlanta, Ga. 100.00 | 99.75 | 99.50 |
| 4 Banks, 100.00     | 99.75 | 99.50 |

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 2, 1974

Open High Low Close

SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)

Mar 51.20 51.20 51.20 51.20

May 49.40 49.40 49.40 49.40

Jul 47.60 47.60 47.60 47.60

Sep 45.80 45.80 45.80 45.80

Nov 44.00 44.00 44.00 44.00

Dec 42.20 42.20 42.20 42.20

Jan 40.40 40.40 40.40 40.40

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 2, 1974

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If you make better ones, they say, the world will bear a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising. And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the *significant* Europeans read.

[illegible][illegible]

| Closing Prices on Dec. 2, 1974 |    |        |             |
|--------------------------------|----|--------|-------------|
| 4300 Acres Ltd                 | 2  | 5 1/4  | 5 1/4       |
| 590 Agria Ltd                  | 40 | 460    | 460         |
| 2205 Alfa Inc                  | A  | 5 9/16 | 9 1/8 - 1/4 |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 4  | 475    | 475         |
| 1100 Alliance B                | 4  | 475    | 475         |
| 800 Alliance C                 | 4  | 475    | 475         |
| 700 Alliance D                 | 4  | 475    | 475         |
| 1745 Bank N                    | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N C                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N D                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N E                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
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| 1842 Bank N M                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N N                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N O                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N P                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N Q                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N R                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N S                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N T                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N U                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N V                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N W                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
| 1842 Bank N X                  | 9  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       |
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**RAFAEL TERMES (Chairman)**  
Managing Director, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

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Vice-President, The First National Bank of Chicago-London

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**JOSE FERNANDEZ**  
London Representative, Banco Popular Español-London

**ARISTOBULO de JUAN**  
General Manager, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

**MARIANO PELAEZ**  
General Manager, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

**ALFREDO JIMENEZ-MILLAS**  
General Manager, Popular Español Limited-London

# Popular Español Lim



# Some Observations Against the Myth of Professional Football Superiority

By Red Smith

YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Tom Landry is a man of a different size than the tall, lanky, wide-eyed, and somewhat unattractive man who is the only coach in the National Football League who has won a Super Bowl. He is a man of a different size than the tall, lanky, wide-eyed, and somewhat unattractive man who is the only coach in the National Football League who has won a Super Bowl.

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## In NFL Action

### Raiders and Rams Triumph

KLAND, Dec. 2 (AP).—Ken Stabler threw four touchdowns and a interception in a 41-36 triumph over the New England Patriots. The former football star from Colorado, also a 19-yard touchdown pass to Fred Biletnikoff and five yards to Bob Moore.

The Patriots, whose chances of

Flacks have peddled malarkey so long in an effort to lend a spurious mystique to their product that the public now believes that the postgraduate game is to campus football as Lobachevsky's geometry is to simple arithmetic.

The Cincinnati Bengals claimed him they soon thought better of it and shuffled him off to Dallas. When he replaced Staubach Thursday, he had never played for keeps in the National Football League and didn't know what it meant to be

Knocking Malarkey This is the myth that after a college player or college coach enters the NFL, he needs years of apprenticeship before he can hack it in the professional game. Flacks have peddled malarkey so long in an effort to lend a spurious mystique to their product that the public now believes that the postgraduate game is to campus football as Lobachevsky's geometry is to simple arithmetic.

The truth is, pro football is a simplification of the undergraduate game, but we realize this only when a kid like Longley walks in from nowhere and shows us how easy it is.

Army football to heights unreached before or since. Some of his comments appear in "The Red Black Story," which Arlington House is bringing out.

"With rare exceptions, the pro coach is not an imaginative innovator but one who takes the existing excellent college product and systems long in use in the college game and attempts to improve upon them. The college coaches evolve the original thinking and strategy; the process of change in American football flows up to and not down from the pro game."

Black goes on to list a raft of players like Johnny Lujack, Sid Luckman, Jim Plunkett, Joe Namath and Dick Butkus who made it big as first-year pros, and any number of college coaches who enriched the pro game. Two of the latter, Vince Lombardi and Sid Gillman, won their wings as Black's assistants at West Point and Chuck Knox of the Rams worked for another Black assistant, Paul Amen.

New Developments Since 1940 when Clark Shaughnessy introduced the modern T-formation at Stanford, virtually every new development has come from the college quarters. Shaughnessy, Lou Lilius with the winged-T, Don Parrot with the split-T and Dave Nelson with his misdirection and cross-blocking. Black, with his lonely-end formation, Bob Blackman of Dartmouth

"With rare exceptions, the pro coach is not an imaginative innovator but one who takes the existing excellent college product and systems long in use in the college game and attempts to improve upon them."

—Earl Black.

### Contest of Bengals, Dolphins Crucial in Playoff Picture

IAMI, Dec. 2 (AP).—Cincinnati Bengals and Miami Dolphins, both on the endangered list in the American Football Conference's playoff picture, face a crucial contest.

Cincinnati loss would all but insure the Bengals, 7-4, from playoff picture with only two wins left. And a Miami defeat would force the defending Super Bowl champions to hope for a 3-4 record to gain their fifth straight playoff appearance.

Florida's 13-10 upset yesterday in Pittsburgh, 6-3-1, gives the Bengals a chance to win the AFC Central title instead of depending on the wild card.

In the East Division, Miami is half game behind Buffalo, which beat Baltimore, 6-0. The Dolphins are 9-3, while Miami is 8-3.

Miami coach Don Shula, trying to reach the Super Bowl for the first straight year and win the national Football League title, the third straight time, hopes to capitalize on Cincinnati's vulnerable rushing defense.

In Cincinnati's Paul Brown expected to counter with a try passing attack against a stout defense that has surrendered 156 yards passing a game. If neither

## Italy Bars Rugby Tour By South Africa Team

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Italian tour of the South African Springboks rugby team has been canceled, the Italian Rugby Federation announced today.

The South African squad was to play the Italian national team in Treviso and Brescia, but Brescia's Mayor Bruno Boni opposed the match, citing South Africa's apartheid policy.

The rugby federation pulled its members yesterday and called off the tour.

## Ali Fight Is a Financial Setback

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Muhammad Ali-George Foreman fight, touted as boxing's all-time great dollar event, was a disappointment for its promoters.

Only what amounted to a Zaire government handout wiped out the losses that would have made the fight a small debacle. The fight netted \$11 million, barely a third of what the promoters originally hoped for, according to John Daly of Hemdale Leisure Corp., London, one of the three main backers.

That figure was under the \$12 million that Hemdale and its two partners, the Zaire government and Videotechniques, needed to pay for the fight. The fight was held on Oct. 30-31, which the Zaire government made concessions to its partners—allowed them to take small returns on their investments.

The recession, high ticket prices and surprisingly poor support for the fight at closed-circuit locations in the United States were blamed for the poor revenue.

Amount of Profit Daly said that, based on still incomplete figures, Hemdale made between \$100,000 and \$200,000 on the fight. He estimated that Videotechniques may have made up to a half million, but another source with knowledge of the fight arrangements said the figure was probably half of that because of a deal involving Videotechniques' payment of about \$240,000 in back taxes to the Zaire government.

"We didn't realize the extent of the recession in the United States," Daly said. "It hit poor neighborhoods very hard. The closed circuit did well in many places, but not those where people are struggling for a buck."

Zaire made back the \$10 million it ported for the fight's expenses. But its losses on promotional costs, transportation, improvements in Kinshasa and in paying for the delay due to the postponement were substantial, perhaps as much as \$5-7 million.

Zaire also agreed in early October to give Hemdale \$480,000 and Videotechniques \$275,000 as advances on the live gate. Videotechniques also was given \$100,000 as a "consideration" fee, and these sums generally account for

making the playoffs virtually vanished with the loss, which made them 7-4. In the third quarter, quarterback Jim Plunkett threw a 59-yard touchdown pass to Randy Vataha. New England failed to tie the score as John Smith's extra-point attempt was blocked.

The Raiders, with a 10-2 record that is best in the NFL, pulled away on Stabler's fourth touchdown pass and a 22-yard touchdown run by Skip Thomas after an interception early in the fourth period. Plunkett threw his second touchdown pass, to Al Marshall, as the Patriots cut the margin to 34-26, but the Raiders drove for a final score with reserve quarterback Larry Lawrence running the offense.

Rams 36, Falcons 7 At Atlanta, Dave Edmunds and Charlie Stukes each made two pass interceptions in the third period to send Los Angeles to a 30-7 victory over the hapless Falcons.

The Rams, who had thrown away a golden scoring opportunity in the closing seconds of the first half, led 13-7 at halftime, but the interceptions enabled Los Angeles to pull away in a hurry.

The fireworks started on the third play of the third period when Edmunds picked off a Pat Sullivan pass at the Rams' 43-yard line and scampered 57 yards to give Los Angeles a 20-7 lead with only 1:47 gone in the period.

Three plays later, Stukes grabbed a Sullivan pass at the Atlanta 43 and returned it 28 yards. Two plays later, Jim Belton went across from the four and Los Angeles led, 27-7, with only 3:36 gone in the period.

The Rams were unable to capitalize on the third interception of the quarter, a pickoff by Edmunds of the Rams' 11, which he returned 23 yards. But when Stukes made an interception at the Atlanta 29 and returned it 14 yards, that set up a 23-yard field goal by David Ray, which completed the scoring for the afternoon.

The original profit estimates when the fight was put together, were about \$30 million. A week before the fight, Marvinick and Mitchell—the promoters' New York accountants—estimated that the net would be between \$17 and \$18 million.

"It's a disappointment," Daly said. "But the circumstances were different. Of course, everyone knew what they were getting into."

The big money maker of the fight was Ali, who estimated that, after taxes and fees, he could bank \$13 million. Foreman, whose financial situation is monumentally confused, had said that he did not expect to get more than \$600,000 from his \$5-million purse.

## NHL Results

Sunday's Games  
St. Louis 4, New York Rangers 4 (Marek, Unger, Zetter, Richardson; Gilbert 2, Marcum 2, Feders); Pittsburgh 4, Minnesota 0 (Gardner, Smith, Milbury).  
California 4, Washington 2 (Strohbeck 2, West 2, Stewart, Moser; Marnon, Dipert).  
Philadelphia 10, Kansas City 0 (Lombardi 3, Basher 3, Dupont, Clarke; Norwood 2, Goss, Kinschick, Shultz).  
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Robert 3, Poutreault, Lind, Dutilleul, Bannister; shock 2, Kelly).

## WHA Results

Sunday's Games  
Toronto 3, San Diego 1 (Nodman 3, Ryan).  
Edmonton 4, New England 4 (MacGregor, Gilmore, Gilmore, Sheehan, Long, Baur, Rogers, Fagan; Gaudet, Fleck, O'Brien, Stacey).  
Minnesota 4, Phoenix 3 (Antonov 2, Stamps, D. O'Shea, Gray 2, Moray).  
Winnipeg 3, Quebec 2 (Husson, Kucala, Richer; Guile, Hoggan).  
Houston 7, Indianapolis 3 (Frank Hughes 2, G. Hays, Fraser, Taylor, Stewart, Zani; Sheridan 2, Bond).

## NBA Results

Sunday's Games  
Los Angeles 111, Phoenix 105 (Smith 20, Winters 18, Scott 20, Avery 13).  
Milwaukee 112, Philadelphia 112 (J. Abdul-Jabbar 35, Dandridge 27, Cummings 21, Carter 20).

## ABA Results

Sunday's Games  
Memphis 101, Utah 82 (Carter 27, Johnson 21; Boone 12, Malone 10).



APPREHENSION—Philadelphia quarterback Mike Boryla (left) is trapped by Green Bay's Ted Hendricks for a five-yard loss during contest on Sunday. Eagles won, 36-14.

## In Opening Weekend

### Interesting College Basketball Signs

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—College basketball coaches often try to schedule a few breathers at the start of the season to give teams what Ray Meyer, the Tennessee coach, calls "a chance to get your feet wet and build confidence."

Such was the case in the first weekend of play. But even if the competition was not the toughest in many cases, there were some interesting developments.

• Bernard King, five months out of high school, did not need to build his confidence. He scored 42 points in 23 minutes in his first college game as Tennessee routed the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, 85-65.

• Nicky Swenson, who had his name placed on the National Basketball Association hardship draft list last May, but later withdrew it, scored 44 points for Utah, which changed coaches but not its run-and-shoot game. The Utes routed Denver, 119-94.

• Maryland won and lost in defeating Richmond, 106-81. John Lucas, an all-Atlantic Coast Conference guard selection as a sophomore last season, entered a cracked collarbone near the end of the first half after he had scored 17 points. Further X-rays are scheduled to determine how long he will be sidelined.

• David Thompson's patented "alley-oop" layups worked well and the player-of-the-year as a junior opened with a 32-point performance in North Carolina State's 98-81 victory over East Carolina.

• Pauley Pavilion remains the place where the University of California, Los Angeles, reigns supreme. The Bruins ran their home-court winning streak to 67 games with a 79-64 triumph over De Paul.

## Broken Wrist

At Tennessee, King made up for some of the scoring void left by Ernie Grunfeld, the South-eastern Conference freshman of the year, sidelined with a broken right wrist.

"Bernard is one of the quickest inside men I've ever seen," Meigs said of King. "He hit on 13 of 35 shots of 15 feet or less before fouling out. He's one of the finest freshmen in the nation. We're really going to be something when he teams with Grunfeld."

Coach Norm Sloan used North Carolina State's opener as a seminar for trying new plays and strategy, and for finding a center to replace the graduated Tim Burtless. Sloan related Phil Spheeris, Tim Stoddard and Ken Carr, a freshman, Spence, 6-8, showed, best with 22 points, 17 rebounds and seven blocked shots.

Richard Washington and Dave Meyers, the starting forwards who flank Ralph Drollinger, the mountain climbing center, led UCLA to its second straight one-sided victory, Washington, the 6-

foot 9-inch-tall sophomore, scored 20 points, and Meyers, a senior and the only starter from last season's team, had 18 points.

Top Teams Elsewhere among the nation's top teams, Tennessee Tech led to Indiana, 113-60. The Hoosiers scored the first 12 points and had a 20-point lead after seven minutes of play. Scott May scored 22 and Steve Green 20.

Kevin Grevey of Kentucky, the SEC's leading scorer last season, collected 32 points in the Wildcats' 97-70 triumph over Northwestern.

Rich Kelley, Stanford's 7-footer, set a school record of 24 rebounds in the 92-80 victory over Louisiana State. Notre Dame routed Valparaiso, 91-60, with Adrian Dantley, the high-

scoring sophomore, collecting 37 points. Penn, the Ivy League champion for the past five seasons, won Clemson's booster club tournament by defeating Clemson, 76-75. Skip Wise, Clemson's heralded freshman, scored 38 points and was named the most valuable player.

Kansas, the Big-Eight Conference favorite, held Northeast Missouri State without a field goal for 11 minutes late in the second half and won, 65-50. Purdue, Michigan and Minnesota, the teams expected to battle Indiana for the Big-10 Conference title, all won easily. Purdue stopped Indiana State, 98-80; Minnesota crushed North Dakota State, 80-47, and Michigan beat Toledo, 78-64.

## Hero of Nastase Controversy Is Reprimanded for Conduct

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (UPI).

In the summer, umpire Bill Macassin became something of a hero in tennis circles when he disqualified Romanian tennis player Ilie Nastase for unsportsmanlike conduct during the U.S. Clay Court Championships after Nastase had one of his temper tantrums.

United Press International has learned that Macassin has been admonished by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association for his action during the tournament at Indianapolis, which subsequently was won by Jimmy Connors.

Nastase was having difficulty

in his semifinal against Raul Ramirez of Mexico and started abusing the umpire, Macassin, the umpires and the crowd. At 5-1 in the second set, and after repeated warnings, Macassin disqualified Nastase.

Stan Malles, president of the USTA, has written to Macassin admonishing him for his action, which was applauded at the time by tennis buffs and in the press.

Malles, in his letter to Macassin, said in part: "... Although we realize that officiating at tennis events is a difficult and thankless task, the management committee feels that you should be admonished."

Malles is intended as constructive criticism to further the goal of better player discipline and better officiating. Macassin was admonished on four counts, three times because he left his decision open to doubt and a fourth time because he asked the players not to speak in a foreign language.

## Dutch Motocross Victor

ORANGE, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI).—Pierre Karsmakers of the Netherlands, driving a Yamaha, won the final American Motorcycle Association Motocross event of the year at Saddleback Park yesterday.

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## Player Shoots Record For Brazil's Golf Title

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—Gary Player of South Africa shot a 3-over-par 71 yesterday and won the \$24,000 Brazil Open Golf Tournament.

Player had a 72-hole total of 287, nine under par—a tournament record. He finished five strokes ahead of Mark Hayes of the United States, who had 373. Brazil's Jaime Gonzalez, this year's winner of the World Amateur Championship, and Brazil's Jean Garibaldi tied for third at 280.

Florentino Molina of Argentina and veteran American Sam Snead were tied for fourth at 281. Snead scored a hole-in-one on the sixth hole yesterday and won a sports car.

"I'm very proud that I won this tournament once again," Player said. "I want to thank the sponsors for inviting me. I'm happy to see that golf is going ahead at a fast pace in Brazil. People no longer care only about soccer in this country."

Player won the Brazil Open in 1972 at the same short and tricky Gavea course. He said the course was much better in 1972 than it is now. He won the first prize of 50,000 cruzeiros (\$7,000) and got extra cash bonuses of about \$300 for low individual rounds during the tournament, including a 59—10 strokes under par—which he fired in the second round.

## Mexican Wins Marathon

CULVER CITY, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI).—Mario Cuevas, a 25-year-old Mexican runner in his first marathon, upset defending champion Reino Paukkunen of Finland yesterday to capture the 27th annual Western Hemisphere Classic Marathon.

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## Sex Relations Seen Helpful For Athletes

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP).

Contrary to popular belief, sex may have a beneficial effect on athletic performance, a world conference on sports has been told here.

It has been widely assumed that sexual relations before competition drains an athlete's energy and inhibits his or her performance.

Three Czechoslovak researchers, however, have reported that a poll of more than 800 athletes in their country indicates otherwise.

"Both sportsmen and sportswomen note a favorable effect which regular sex relations produce on the sports working capacity," said the researchers from Prague.

her an exciting finish with Australian veteran Kai Negle on the last year.

Nagle missed by a whisker on a putt that would have tied the final. Ray Armino of the United States tied for second with Nagle. Billy Casper of the United States shared fourth place with Simon Owen of New Zealand.

## Minnesota Shortstop Wins 'Hutch Award'

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Danny Thompson, a man who has "learned to live" with the knowledge that he has a form of leukemia, is the winner of baseball's 1974 "Hutch Award."

The 26-year-old shortstop of the Minnesota Twins, who was diagnosed in February 1973, that he was suffering from granulocytic leukemia, was honored by major league baseball writers and broadcasters who initiated the award in memory of Fred Hutchinson, the former pitcher and manager who died of cancer in 1964 when he was manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

Thompson batted .250 in 97 games last season.

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## Art Buchwald

## Henry Is Coming!

WASHINGTON—We're having tremendous excitement in the nation's capital this week. There is a rumor going around that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit Washington, D.C. Officially, State Department spokesmen are denying it. An assistant secretary told me, "There would be no reason for Mr. Kissinger to come to the United States at this time." But despite the denials, preparations are going ahead for the secretary of state's visit.



Buchwald

A cleaning woman at the State Department told me she had been ordered to take the sheets off the furniture in Kissinger's office, and two of Kissinger's secretaries have been seen at the hairdresser's.

Painters have been sprucing up government buildings for several weeks, and Kissinger's security men have been checking out the State Department halls for the last four days.

When I confronted the assistant secretary with all these facts, he finally admitted that there was a possibility that Kissinger might visit. "The reason why we haven't publicly talked about it is that Mr. Kissinger might change his mind at the last minute and fly over the city on his way to Paris. Then people would be needlessly disappointed."

The assistant secretary said that they had been making plans for the Kissinger visit for months.

## Radio, TV Strike To End in France

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Employees at the French radio and television network today decided to call off a general strike at midnight, but to continue their protest movement with a series of small disruptive strikes starting tomorrow morning.

"Minimum services" continued today with music on the radio and a Western movie scheduled for TV this evening. Three brief news bulletins a day are presented by nonstriking journalists or newsmen subject to a registration order.

"He, of course, will meet with President Ford while he's here, as they have many things of mutual interest to discuss."

"After their meeting the President will host a luncheon to introduce Mr. Kissinger to other members of the cabinet. Following the lunch, we have arranged a special tour of the State Department for the secretary. Since this is such a special occasion we plan to give State Department employees the afternoon off so they will have an opportunity to see Mr. Kissinger in the flesh. You can imagine the interest here of our people who have read so much about this man but have never seen him."

"Mr. Kissinger will then visit his office and have his picture taken seated behind his own desk. After the photo, a cocktail party will be held where Mr. Kissinger will be introduced to foreign ambassadors stationed in Washington."

"Then we've arranged for him to go to the Kennedy Center, because he told one of our people in Felling that if he ever came to Washington he wanted to see it."

"Will Mr. Kissinger visit with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while he's here?" I asked.

"It's his skill in the country he will. His people have warned that he may not be able to stay for more than 24 hours, and since this is just a courtesy visit they didn't want us to overbook him. We do know that President Ford has asked him to stay an extra day, but so far this is still up in the air."

"Why do you think Henry Kissinger is visiting Washington, D.C. at this time?"

"Well, in the last few months he's been in London, Paris, New Delhi, Damascus, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Moscow, Seoul, Peking and Vladivostok, and many people in this country felt he had been ignoring the United States. After all, we are a major power. But no one considers us one because Mr. Kissinger had never been here. Since President Ford's personal prestige was at stake, we persuaded the Kissinger people that a visit at this time would be a feather in the President's cap. When Mr. Kissinger said he'd stop off in Washington, it was, for all of us in the State Department, a dream come true."

## Peggy Guggenheim: Life, Art, Friends

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Once upon a time, a nice Jewish girl from a very rich and prominent New York family set out to have an "interesting" life. She now lives in a Venetian palace surrounded by one of the world's most important modern art collections and the memories of her outrageous life as the darling of the European and American avant-garde.

She sleeps under a turquoise maroon coverlet in a silver bed designed for her by sculptor Alexander Calder. In her front yard on the Grand Canal sits a large Marini sculpture with a detachable penis which she thoughtfully removes when nuns come to visit.

In Paris for the opening of her collection at the Orangerie, Peggy Guggenheim, clad in Chinese-red tights and a vivid blue shirt encrusted with crimson embroidery, greeted many old friends and led them, with obvious pride, through the exhibition. Later, as she talked affectionately of her paintings, she was unable to separate her fondness for them from her friendships with their creators.

## A Catalogue

Indeed, the list of her friends reads like a catalogue of famous 20th-century artists, with this one for a sort of into the library world with Samuel Beckett. But he too pushed her, she recalled. "Beckett told me I had a moral duty to interest myself in the art of my day." So, looking for something to immerse herself in, Mrs. Guggenheim opened a modern art gallery in London, Guggenheim Jeune.

Peggy

Guggenheim with her son Sinbad Vail at the opening of her collection in Paris.

A. S. Anderson

Marcel Duchamp, "the great influence of my life," educated her. "My knowledge of art stopped at impressionism," she said, "I knew nothing." After a 20-year friendship, Duchamp became a romance. "He said it was like incest, I was nearly a sister."

## Baffled

The English were baffled by her art and not the least interested in buying anything. "To console my artists for not selling, I always bought a work myself, anonymously," said Mrs. Guggenheim. "That's how the collection began."

She then decided to open a museum, with Sir Herbert Read as the curator. "He sent me off to Paris with a long list of paintings to borrow for the opening," she remembered. "When I realized that the war was coming and a museum was impossible, I bought the paintings instead at the rate of one a day."

As the war neared, Mrs. Guggenheim appealed to the Louvre to house her collection for safekeeping. They refused, noting that it "was not worth saving." This fact is mentioned in her introduction to the Orangerie

catalogue, with the editor's footnote, "...one was not able to welcome foreign collections still in their infancy and not well known..."

Now en route to New York, Mrs. Guggenheim was prevailed upon by a friend to help Max Ernst flee Europe, and they later married. Although Mrs. Guggenheim remained friends with her first husband Laurence Vail (commenting, "I have always found husbands much more satisfactory after marriage than during"), she does not feel kindly towards Ernst. "He's been unpleasant. I've decided I feel very kindly toward him."

During the war, she assured her place in art history by opening her now-legendary New York gallery, Art of This Century. With a sensational decor by architect Frederick Kiesler, paintings were displayed on easels made of bare metal. It was here that she discovered and actively promoted many American painters, among them Pollock, Motherwell and Rothko.

Talking about a current art furor, David Smith's sculptures being stripped of their paint by Clement Greenberg, Smith's executor, Mrs. Guggenheim knows Greenberg well. "He was a great help to me when I had the gallery in New York."

I think it was very pretentious of him to interfere with somebody else's art. It's just mad."

## Not as 'Cozy'

Visiting her son, Sinbad Vail, in a quiet Paris suburb, Mrs. Guggenheim will remain here for a month. She regrets that the city is not as "cozy" as she remembers it. But she is delighted with the way her collection looks in the spacious Orangerie. "Since so much of the art was bought in Paris, it's nice that it should come home again," she said.

She is still collecting lesser-known artists and filling in gaps in her collection, "when I can afford to." Financial shrewdness and educated taste have enabled her to use her original inheritance of less than \$1 million to acquire a collection conservatively estimated at \$30 million today.

Making a few concessions to age, she no longer travels so widely, but her life-style remains original and slightly off-center. "I always did what I wanted, and never cared what anyone thought. I was the original liberated woman 55 years ago," she added, harking up one of her knee-high brown suede boots.

## PEOPLE: Wilbur Mills Wants To Dispel Innuendoes

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., said Monday that he appeared in public with stripper Annabel Battistella a/k/a. Fanny Fox "to dispel all these innuendoes." The innuendoes, he said, were that there was something improper in his relationship with the Argentine entertainer, now performing in Boston, whose plunge into the Washington, D.C. Tidal Basin in October after a party with Mills and others created a sensation. "I went up there (Boston) to be seen. I certainly didn't hide from anybody," Mills said. Asked about rumors that he and his wife were thinking of divorce, he said, "Certainly not."

His comment to the Associated Press Sunday that he had written a movie script—"It's Not Burlesque"—for Mrs. Battistella. He has been joking, he said. "But I certainly think she could have a career in the movies," he commented. "She is a very talented dancer."

Bob Woodward, the Washington Post reporter whose investigations with Carl Bernstein were instrumental in uncovering the Watergate scandals, married Frances Barnard, Washington correspondent for the Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram Friday. It was the second marriage for both Woodward, 31, and Mrs. Barnard, 28, South Arkansas.

Former Senate Watergate committee investigator who comes from Woodward's hometown, Wheaton, Ill., was best man at the brief civil ceremony in Washington. Bernstein was a witness.

Spino Agnew arrived in London Monday and told newsmen: "What I'm doing, I'm keeping to myself." The former vice-president refused to say if he planned to travel to the Middle East as he did several weeks ago after arriving in London. He was there in September on behalf of his business consultancy firm and for talks about British publication of his novel, "A Very Special Relationship."

Less recent is Agnew's business partner, Walter Dilbeck Jr., who told the Louisville Courier-Journal Sunday that the former vice-president has enough connections to make them both rich. "He's opened up more doors than I need," Dilbeck said. "There's no doubt our joint venture will make millions. We've already made a helluva lot of money."

Dilbeck is an Evansville, Ind.,



Bob Woodward

businessman who says that Agnew "was the best deal I made." Under their agree the former VP is getting \$16 a year for the next four years and a third of the profits plus 50 per cent of the three years. The Agnew-Dilbeck partnership was formed June 1973. Dilbeck says they have completed two multimillion-dollar deals in Kentucky involving estate development and Mid oil money and the sale of coal mine to Japanese interests.

Karen Margaret Petersen, of Toledo, Ohio, was named 17-year-old American Saturday in Little Rock, Ark. She won a \$10,000 scholarship, shares of stock in the soft-ice company that sponsors the test, along with an encyclopaedia.

Adress Diana Dors, 43, Enxer symbol in the 1950s, has released from a London hospital where she had been admitted critical condition with a torn meninges.

The Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera came to the aid of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his reputation, saying that it wished that he had a leader like him. In front page editorial, the daily said that if some Italian minister did the same, "adding himself by night, he might go to work and not be a factional member by day."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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